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What Revolts Cost China; Canton's Currency Slumps; Fight for Railway Control

Swift Depreciation Seen Following Latest Rebellion

Backed by Japan

Southern Military Leaders Chose Bad Moment to Embarrass Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Rebellion in China today means more in dollars and cents than it used to, as was speedily discovered when the leaders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces recently started to talk civil war.

Quite apart from the dollar investment in munitions, which is an increasingly impressive item for any would-be war lord to consider, there is the matter of depreciation of local banknotes in any part of the country where the national currency has not yet fully established its footing.

With the first suggestion on the part of southern authorities of open defiance of the National Government, Canton banknotes began to depreciate at an alarming pace until after a few days the ratio was approximately $1850 Canton currency to $1000 in Hong Kong, only a few miles up the coast.

Would Mean Disaster

"Depreciation on the scale witnessed," comments Finance and Commerce magazine, "continued for any length of time, would put an end to credit and bring about financial collapse. In the old days, when China was on the silver standard, individual war lords could settle their private feuds by fighting if they wished, without any great harm being done to general commercial interests, but today conditions are vastly changed. The currency depends upon confidence and nothing is calculated to destroy that confidence more quickly than war."

Under present conditions in China, this crisis made clear, a civil war which in the old days would have been relatively localized and without influence on more than a small proportion of the population would now result in a ruinous effect on trade and finance, together with a probable breakdown of orderly government processes over a wide area—perhaps accompanied by Japanese intervention on the perfectly plausible excuse that if China couldn't govern herself, someone else, and preferably the nearest neighbor, should take up the job.

Further Civil War Unlikely

The serious thinking which has been going on as result of all this may, many observers believe, do a great deal to avert the menace of any more civil warfare under the present conditions of a recognized national emergency.

Canton's sudden and unexpected politico-military strokes based upon a capitalization of sentiment against Japan may easily—without reference to the immediate outcome—set back by many long months the painstaking Nanking efforts toward both Chinese national unification and possible resistance against foreign aggression.

Few observers anywhere but have settled to the view that the recent coup of the Southwest leaders was a completely cynical, self-seeking movement, in no way aimed at the highly advertised "war with Japan" and actually greatly assisted in its preliminary stages by the Japanese themselves.

Control Important

One major objective in this factional act has been to gain control, in essentially disuniting fashion, of an instrument expected to be of the greatest aid to national unification—the Canton-Hankow railway, regular traffic on which is scheduled to open this autumn after weary years of delay.

It has been the desire of the National Government that headquarters be set up on the Yangtse, at Wuchang across the river from Hankow, a point well under Nanking control. Canton naturally wanted headquarters at Canton. Hengchow—the suggested compromise point in the southern part of Hunan province—was the first objective of the north-bound military expedition. However the controversy over other matters may work out, Canton clearly wants and is determined to have effective control of this vital communication artery leading not only to North China but, through various connections, to European points as well.

Japanese Munitions

Not the least ironical feature of the situation is Japan's unquestioned part in its earlier stages, at least. Japan has admittedly furnished munitions to Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. he only debated point about that is how generous was the credit extended, and enemies of the Southwest insist that it was generous indeed—that Japan wanted to see the Southwest grow

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Chiang Army Enters Canton, Tokyo Says

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, July 20

THE Domei (Japanese) news agency reported today that Nanking Government troops had entered Canton, seat of the southern opposition to the Central Government.

The dispatch from Canton said the soldiers were the advance guard of an army under Gen. Yu Han-mou, chief of the Nanking force.

The city was reported quiet as the Nanking troops took over maintenance of peace and order.

Chiang Drives Canton Leader To Hong Kong

HONG KONG, July 20 (AP)—Gen. Chen Chia-tang, for five years ruler of the important southern province of Kwangtung, reached Hong Kong Sunday, in flight before the advancing Nanking Central Government armies sent to put down his opposition to the Nanking Regime.

Gen. Yu Han-mou, leading the march of the Central Government forces in Northern Kwangtung, was expected in some quarters to reach Canton, seat of the southern opposition, on Wednesday.

Kwangsi Uncertain

With the Kwangtung revolt collapsing, the attitude of leaders of adjacent Kwangsi province, which joined Kwangtung in fighting the Nanking Government, was still uncertain. There were reports, however, that General Chen had given a large sum to Gen. L. I. Chung-jen, first commander of the Kwangsi forces, to finance withdrawal of the Kwangsi soldiers to their own province.

Nanking accounts said that some Kwangsi leaders were returning home and that Nanking officials believed the southern crisis had been passed.

Chen Forced to Flee

Canton dispatches related that General Chen was forced into flight when more of his supporters quit him, until only the Kwangsi troops and a handful of guards commanded by his brother remained on his side. The famous old Nineteenth Route Army refused to affiliate with General Chen, these accounts stated.

The former Canton Commander evaded interviewers here, but an armed doorkeeper said he arrived in the British gunboat Moth with a party of Canton officials.

Local authorities would give no information concerning him, apparently fearing complications with the Nanking administration of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Before leaving Canton, General Chen handed over control of the Kwantung Government to Generals Li Yang-king and Mau Pei-nam.

Plains Region Unfit for Plow, Survey Shows

Study of 16,000,000 Acres of 'Dust Bowl' Area Reveals Erosion

Rain Curbs Drought

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Fresh clouds, laden with crop-saving showers, gathered today over parts of the nation's corn belt, where rains and falling temperatures over the week end routed the heat wave and brought widespread drought relief.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Rugged individualism will not do in the "dust bowl" area of the southern plains country. Man only courts disaster if he ploughs the plains heedlessly without thought of the effect of his actions on his fellow men.

This, in effect, is the conclusion—although it is not stated in precisely that form—of a survey just completed by the Soil Conservation Service covering 25,000 square miles in 20 counties of Texas, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma. A preliminary report, covering nearly 16,000,000 acres, shows that "only about half the land in the southern plains region has been seriously eroded." The other half of the land "is suffering only slightly from wind erosion."

Farm Prices Soar

Meanwhile, today, other agencies of the Government were making a new assessment of the drought damage in the Midwest. Healing and assuaging rains fel' over the week end in many communities. There are some declarations that farmers will benefit on the whole by the crop limitation involuntarily enforced. Prices of crops have soared, making a whirligig of farm fortunes, so that drought that means disaster to tens of thousands may at the same time bring good prices to the grain belt as a whole.

Despite midwest showers, government farm experts forecast today, however, that the Government will have a drought-relief problem on its hands for months to come. Rain probably will save a large part of the corn crop, but wheat in states like the Dakotas, it was declared, has been virtually ruined, and many farmers in these areas are penniless. Hence, WPA, RA and AAA expect to continue their program of providing jobs for farmers. Resettlement plans on a long-range basis are going forward. Experts say the drought will result in higher prices for wheat, corn and vegetables.

Unfit for Cultivation

The survey of the soil conservation service issued today concludes that much of the territory covered in the Dust Bowl area is not fitted by nature for cultivation. Putting the plow through it is a mistake and courts disaster for the rest of the region. On top of that, unwise land use and ill-advised farming prac-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

English Bostonians Honor Americans

By the Associated Press

Boston, Eng., July 20

A MEMORIAL tablet to five residents of Boston, Mass., who became Governors of their State was unveiled yesterday in the presence of Americans making the sixth annual pilgrimage to this Lincolnshire town.

Dr. John Bartol, representing Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, placed the Massachusetts state flag and the Boston city flag on the tablet in the parish church.

"The splendid work of bringing together the people of two Bostons will never diminish through lack of interest on the part of the people of Massachusetts," Dr. Bartol declared.

The Very Rev. Philemon Sturgis, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral at Boston, Mass., preached at the morning service here.

Britain Crowds Factories For New Munitions

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Great Britain's regular sources of munitions supply are being taxed to the utmost capacity.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Coordination Minister, revealed the preparedness activity today before the House of Commons.

He added that the Government had offered munitions contracts to 52 firms and 14 had accepted.

The shell-filling factory at the Woolwich Arsenal, Sir Thomas continued, will be moved from the vulnerable Thames River mouth. It will be reassembled as three separate units.

One will be erected in South Wales and the others in Lancashire and a site in Scotland which Sir Thomas did not name.

Another shell-filling factory will be brought into "full operation" in Hereford, he said, while the Government will acquire a gun factory in Nottingham in connection with the reorganization of air defenses.

Seven-eights of Great Britain's total requirements of shells, fuses and cartridge cases can be provided by Government factories, regular sources and new firms, Sir Thomas declared.

He added, "A great advance has been made in the past eight weeks" for the provision of gauges of all types.

Sir Thomas said that the Government was finding difficulty in recruiting for the army, and he said he regretted that the regular territorial armies were under-strength.

"Although we can provide searchlights and guns," he declared, "one thing we cannot find are men to go behind the searchlights and guns."

Japan Gets Trade In Haiti Against American Rivals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Japanese trade competition is growing in both of the two republics of the West Indian island of Haiti, according to a consular report, issued in London by the Department of Overseas Trade of the British Government.

The British Consul at Ciudad Trujillo says Japanese imports into the Dominican Republic have grown from "a quite insignificant position to the second place on the list," chiefly at the expense of the United States textile trade. The United Kingdom, which however does only 7.2 per cent of this business, is less severely affected.

The British Consul at Port-au-Prince has a somewhat similar tale to tell. He adds, however, that the law passed by the Republic of Haiti on April 15, 1935, imposing double duties on the products of countries which had not done more than a certain amount of business with Haiti during a given period had much reduced Japanese textile imports. A good deal of the benefit of this, he adds, has gone to the United States, the textiles of which suffered most in the first place.

While the United States continues to hold the lead, Germany fell from second to fourth place on the list of importing nations in 1934.

Dr. Butler Urges U. S. to Call World Parley on Credits

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, called on the United States yesterday, "As the world's greatest creditor nation" to summon an international credit and trade conference and avert "tragic results."

Back from a trip to Europe, Dr. Butler said in a report to the endowment trustees that observers of public policy believe "that the power of many governments to borrow will probably be ended during 1937 and that . . . there may be tragic results of great magnitude."

"It is believed that the United States, as the world's greatest creditor nation, should take the lead, and, without delay, call an international conference before the power of the governments to raise credit is ended," Dr. Butler stated.

"Opinion in Europe is practically unanimous that if another war comes every great nation will have to take part in it, whether it wishes to do so or not, because of the effect of war upon the prosperity and life of every civilized people."

Russia Lifts Ban on Mining By Individuals

Gold Prospector Regains Official Favor and Personal Wealth

Aids State Finances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The veteran gold prospector, a determined individualist, has become once again an important and honored figure in the Soviet system. After a period of outlawry and persecution, he has been restored to official favor and has contributed a decisive share toward quadrupling Soviet gold production in three years.

These hardy men, together with a few sturdy women, are working today in the frozen arctic circle and in the remotest parts of Siberia and Central Asia, discovering fresh deposits of gold and helping to multiply the reserves of the State Treasury. The group is one of the most prosperous in the country.

The Communists probably regard this group with mixed feelings, as they did the "nep-men" (private traders) and the "kulaks" (better-to-do individual peasants) in their time. These groups were encouraged for a few years as a necessary evil, but after a brief period of prosperity were harshly and conclusively "liquidated."

New Methods Unsuccessful

Gold prospectors may be more fortunate. The Soviet State, after trying to suppress them, discovered that it could not do without them. The Communist theory that individualist prospectors could be replaced by "collectives of geologists" failed in practice. So the state began again to encourage veteran prospectors, organized in "artels" or collective groups. These artels are not a new "socialist" form; they were common amog prospectors in Russia long before the revolution.

The success of the gold industry during the past three years has greatly strengthened Russia's financial position. Production has reached the level of about $200,000,000 annually, and confident predictions are made that Soviet production will overtake that of South Africa within a few years. The Soviets have constructed or rebuilt 54 large gold factories and mills, some of them equal to the best elsewhere, and now operate 72 active mines and 144 gold fields.

Only after the Communists had restored individual enterprise to an important place in the gold industry did production begin to mount rapidly. For some years the Kremlin tried to outlaw individual prospecting and to operate mines on a basis of straight wages. The state

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Third Premier in 24 Hours

By a Staff Artist — José Giral Pereira

Spain's Former Minister of Navy Who Took Up Duties of Premiership When Santiago Casares Quiroga and Then Diego Martinez Barrios Resigned.

League Prestige Facing Setback In Danzig Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 20—Measures promulgated by the Danzig Government last week will in effect abolish the Constitution which was placed under the safeguard of the League of Nations.

There is a call among some observers for an immediate meeting of the Council. But, it is pointed out, a committee of three members—Britain, France and Portugal—has been appointed to follow developments. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain is rapporteur on the Danzig problem. It is expected

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Doctors Deplore Lack in Teaching Of Temperance

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—The State Liquor Authority said today that presidents of New York State's county medical societies, like the mayors of cities and villages, are generally agreed that "adequate impartial temperance education for young people is lacking."

The Liquor Authority said that 29 out of 33 leaders of county medical societies answered "no" to the query: "In your opinion is adequate and impartial temperance education being given to young people today?"

Divided on Repeal

A questionnaire sent the mayors brought similar near-unanimity regarding temperance education.

The doctors were divided evenly on the question whether drinking has increased since repeal, the authority said. One third declared that it has, one third that it has decreased, and the remainder that there has been no change.

Attitude Toward Law

Presidents of 19 medical societies found that the temptation for young people to drink has decreased since repeal; of 11 that it has increased, and of three that there has been no change.

The belief that there has been a better attitude toward liquor law enforcement since repeal was expressed by 23; four were doubtful; six said "no," one declaring that the present attitude is "much worse," the survey showed.

Crime Prevention Institute Extends on National Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Appointment of Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology in Harvard University law school, as president of the National Crime Prevention Institute was announced by Rowland C. Sheldon, executive director of the Institute, here today.

"The National Crime Prevention Institute has been formally organized with headquartes at 425 Fourth Avenue," Mr. Sheldon said, adding that the board of directors of the organization would be made up of persons active in supporting social welfare work. The complete directorate will be announced soon, he said.

"The fight to prevent crime and bring about better observance of law will begin in the public schools and continue through adult education agencies if necessary," Mr. Sheldon continued. "We have assurances of support in this movement from numerous persons and organizations throughout the United States."

The Institute's Goal

In making his first public statement as president of the National Crime Prevention Institute, Dr. Glueck set forth the organization's tentative declaration of objectives as follows:

"1. To develop and carry on crime prevention nprograms in areas of this field not now occupied by other agencies until such time as other agencies are ready to carry on such functions.

"2. To act as a clearing house for crime prevention information.

"3. To provide machinery for conference and voluntary co-operation, looking toward the co-ordination of crime prevention activities in city, state and nation."

Dr. Glueck emphasized that crime was related to social and personal conditions involving such a vast range of knowledge and technique that it could hardly be studied conveniently through a single organization.

Filling in the Gaps

Since many organizations were already at work in various specialized portions of the field, the Crime Prevention Institute concluded that its most useful contribution could come through co-ordination of existing work and the covering of gaps in work under way.

"There is a definite need for a cosmopolitan organization that can secure a perspective on these varied activities and use its efforts to bring them into closer functions," he continued. "It can sense important projects and obtain their adoption by the pertinent national agencies.

"It can conduct exploratory or demonstration studies in conjunction with specific agencies. It can build community programs by drawing together various interests. It can discover needs for which no agencies exist, develop these new fields and organize agencies to care for them."

Trans-Canadian Flights

OTTAWA, July 20 (AP)—Permission to operate a daily air passenger and express service between Ottawa and New York via Montreal has been granted to Canadian Colonial Airways, it was disclosed last night.

It was learned that the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defense, soon to be taken into the Transport Department, issued temporary permission for the service to start Monday, enabling the company to use its planes which normally arrive in Montreal from Albany at 11 a. m. and lie idle until 3:30 p. m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Forty hours from London to Vancouver, and 20 hours from coast to coast across Canada is the objective aimed at by the early summer of 1938 by the British and Canadian Governments through the commercial aviation companies.

Imperial Airways will make its experimental flights across the Atlantic early in 1937, and the summer of next year will see the test flights across Canada over the new government-built air ports, linking Halifax with Vancouver.

Day's Flight Easy

A fleet of mighty beam-wireless-equipped planes will be ready by next spring, and will traverse Canada at 200 miles per hour. A few months later there will be a contact made with a transatlantic service that will bring London within less than 24 hours of Montreal and Toronto.

The flying boats for transatlantic service will not be as speedy as those for the land flight across the Dominioon, but with a cruising speed of 130 miles per nour they will easily span the Atlantic within a day.

The Ministry of Transport is now taking over the Civil Aviation branch of the Department of National Defense, and from that time on there will be concentration on the trans-Canada transport problem. The actual service will be provided by commercial air services under contract, but the contracts will ensure the most modern planes and pilots trained to the last word in scientific flying. A number of Canadian pilots have gone to the United States to take dual instruction on the great American transport lines.

No Divided Control

The Canadian Government, however, will not consent to any division of control over the Canadian route. Only Canadian companies may compete for the contracts and only Canadian pilots and personnel will be employed.

There may be alternative routes on the transatlantic end and Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways are co-operating in investigation of both the Newfoundland and Bermuda routes, and tentative schedules will be drawn up for a 1938 schedule.

There are only three Canadian pilots at present versed in beam flying, so half a dozen others will act as co-pilots on American planes until proficient, after which the nine will form a teaching staff for Canadian pilots, so that sufficient may be trained by 1938.

Spain Acts To Crush Civil War

New Cabinet Called to Handle Monarchist Rebellion

Insurgents Hold Moroccan Cities

Workers Back Government With Army and Navy Loyal to Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 20—With Spain cut off from the outside world telephonically, and all telegraphic messages heavily censored, Europe is anxiously piecing together scattered items of information in the hope of discovering whether the Government's claim to have the situation under control is justified.

In the capital itself, as well as in Barcelona and the northern part of the country the revolt seems to have failed — particularly in Asturias, where the Rightiists used the Foreign Legion to suppress Leftist rebels with great severity in 1934.

Moroccan Issue in Doubt

The southern issue is still in doubt. In Morocco where the Foreign Legion has again taken the lead, reports from Gibraltar indicate that the rebels, who are frankly Monarchist, have gained the upper hand in a majority of cities. It is understood that they are led by Gen. Francisco Franco, former governor of the Canary Islands, a brother of the famous airman who is at present in New York.

Warships in Rebellion?

According to rebel radiocasts from Ceuta, several warships have joined the movement, thus enabling the rebels to send reinforcements to their friends in Southern Spain. At La Linea, near Gibraltar, for instance, it is stated that a group of officers were prevented from joining the movement by the noncommissioned officers and men, but a rebel gunboat shelled the barracks and forced it to raise a white flag.

Though the Government claims to have the situation in hand, even in the south, there is little doubt that several important places, including Seville and Cadiz, are still in rebel hands, for the Madrid radio station is "jamming" bulletins sent out from Seville. Moroccan troops, who landed at Cadiz, are believed to be marching on the city. Whether they will be able to make further progress in the face of the general strike which has been proclaimed by the Government in places held by the rebels is considered doubtful.

Rebels Desert Revolters

There is evidence also that there have been a good many desertions among the rank and file of units concerned in the revolt. The Government, moreover, is arming civilian supporters including the "Red Militia."

The great mass of workers is undoubtedly on the Government's side. So it is understood are the Civil Guards and the so-called "shock police."

Government Gaining Upper Hand

The rank and file, both of the army and the navy, is believed to be preponderantly loyal to the Government. General Pozas, the new Minister of the Interior, broadcasting yesterday declared: "If some naval officers have failed to do their duty the crews have forced them to obey."

In view of these circumstances commentators here believe that the Government will ultimately be successful. In this case its supporters may be expected to demand summary vengeance for the repressive measures meted out to them when Roman Catholics under José Maria Gil—who has now fled to France—held the upper hand.

Three Premiers Tried Out

There have been three premiers in 24 hours at Madrid. Santiago Casares Quiroga resigned suddenly Saturday night, to be followed by Diego Martinez Barrios, President of the Cortes, who in turn was succeeded after a brief time by José Giral Ferreira, formerly Minister of the Navy.

Some observers see the definite possibility of Spain's going "red" as well as seeing red. There is the prophecy attributed to Nicolai Lenin that Spain would be the next country after Russia to turn Communist. The revolt, if it fails, will certainly have done much to make that saying come true.

1000 Rebel Officers Reported Arrested By Popular Front

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MADRID, July 20—The Government today announced itself "master" of the situation in Spain after loyal forces, using artillery and bombing planes, had blasted rebellious capital garrisons into submission.

However, rebel troops, apparently under the leadership of the Rightist General Francisco Franco, were reported in control of Spanish Morocco where an issurection with Rightist tendencies broke out on Friday.

1000 Officers Jailed

More than 1000 army officers were announced as under arrest by their commands in Madrid by order of the Government.

An official statement said province after province was announcing its

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, July 20

Spain—Rebels Close In on Madrid

Behind a baffling wall of uncertainty Spain once more experiences the rioting, destruction and bloodshed of internal revolt as Right and Left join battle for control of the Government.

Little accurate news of the course of events is obtainable. Foreign correspondents face bullets to get dispatches across the border. What they have to tell is fragmentary. The leftist Popular Front still controls Madrid while rebels converge on the capital from a half dozen points now in their hands.

So much is known. The rest is largely rumor or unconfirmed report.

Meanwhile Europe buzzes with speculation as to where Spain is headed. Should the rebels win, it presumably would mean a second dictatorship. Some assume a return of the monarchy; others doubt that the revolutionists would goad the peasants and workers to that extent.

If the leftists win? The Government is said to have armed the workers in Madrid to help in beating off the rebels. Royalists in Paris hold up their hands in horror at such a move.

To them, it is an open invitation to the Communists. And observers generally agree that if the revolt is put down the result will be a movement even more to the Left than the present Government. As if to confirm this speculation, rumors from the French border say that Fascist rebels have been routed by Communists in at least one instance.

China—Nanking Still Rules

Remarkable vitality, or at least astuteness, in the central Chinese Government at Nanking is indicated by dispatches from South China. The Cantonese revolt has collapsed and its most prominent leader, Gen. Chen Chia-tang, has fled to sanctuary under the British flag at Hong Kong.

Just how the Nationalists at Nanking brought this about is not yet fully established. They did it, however, despite the already terrific drain on their energies. On their northern frontiers they are trying to slow down Japanese smuggling without precipitating another Japanese advance. On the West are roving armies of Communists and bandits. On the East is the continual pressure of conflicting foreign interests in the treaty ports. It seems to be a losing battle.

Yet Nanking continues to survive the odds and staves off one more threat to its life.

Black Hills—U. S. Reminded of Deal With Sioux

Of course, no one takes it very seriously, but some Sioux Indians are talking about putting a "For Sale" sign on the Black Hills of South Dakota and asking for a Canadian bid. It seems that 100 years ago the Sioux ceded the Black Hills to the United States, in return for a promise of one third of all the wealth taken from the area.

The Indians claim that the United States failed to fulfill its obligations under the treaty. Some of their leaders say it is time for Uncle Sam to either "pay up" or "get out."

United States sovereignty was made conditional on the payments. Perhaps, they think, Canada would prove a better landlord. And the fact is that Canada has a better record in her treatment of Indians than

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Monday, July 20, 1936

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	5
Christian Science Services on Radio	5
The Children's Page	6
The Home Forum	7
"Watch Your Step" [With Spanish Translation]	
Financial Page	8-9
Sports Page	10
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Daughter of Banished King Allowed to Revisit Portugal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Port.—For the first time since 1834, a member of the proscribed branch of the Braganza family is openly visiting Portugal.

This visitor is the Infanta Maria José de Braganza, Archduchess of Bavaria, fourth daughter of King Miguel I, Portugal's last absolute monarch, who was deposed by the Constitutionalists and banished in 1834. He and his family and descendants were forbidden ever to re-enter Portuguese territory.

Won Government's Consent

As this old law has never been annulled, the Princess, whose greatest desire has always been to see the country of her ancestors, where her father had been King, asked leave of the present goverment, who immediately granted it.

The Infanta Maria José is grandmother of the King of Belgium and of the Crown Princess of Italy, who is named after her, and aunt of Prince Duarte Nuno of Braganza, the present Pretender to the throne of Portugal. Her visit here is arousing great interest and, although she wishes to be incognito, Royalists, supporters of both the rival branches, Constitutionalists and "Miguelistas" have come from all parts of the country to salute and welcome her.

Recalls Loyal Servants

Although she has passed her life in Austria, she speaks Portuguese fluently, and surprises her friends here by asking after old families who frequented her father's court. She even speaks of, and remembers by name, old servants who loyally served him. She has the renowned memory of all the Braganzas.

It was by the invitation of one of the families of the oldest aristocracy of Portugal, Saldanha da Gama, one of those who renounced their titles and position at court when King Miguel was deposed, that the Infanta Maria José achieved her wish.

Most of the Princess's time is spent in visiting the old royal palaces. She has spent many hours in the palaces and gardens of Queluz, called the Portuguese Versailles, of which it is a miniature copy. There her father lived and had his brilliant court.

Dona Maria José is vivacious and outwalks her friends in her daily peregrinations. She loves to go about, unrecognized, in tramcars or walk with one attendant in the streets of the town. She intends to stay for one month, but repeatedly says that she would like to pass the rest of her days here.

Industrial Union Forces Reach Out For Rayon Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Unperturbed by charges of dual unionism brought by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, affiliates of the Committee for Industrial Organization pushed their membership campaign today into new territory. At the same time they announced progress in the campaign to unionize the steel industry.

Developments in the industrial organization campaign included the following:

1. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, a member of CIO, declared that organizers would be sent immediately into New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the industrial South to organize rayon workers on an industrial rather than a craft basis.

2. Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Steel Workers Committee of the C. I. O., reported that 350 members of the Inland Steel Company union have gone over to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in Chicago. Last week, he declared, 3000 company union members employed in the South Chicago works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company joined Amalgamated in a body.

Officials of the Inland Company, however, were quoted in press associations as denying the claim that the entire membership of the Employees Mutual Protective Association, at the Chicago Heights plant, had switched to the Amalgamated. Only 50 of 400 members have changed allegiance, they asserted.

3. Powers Hapgood, C. I. O. organizer, protested to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee against arrest of pickets in the RCA-Victor strike at Camden, charging that sympathizers from Pensylvania were being arrested by New Jersey authorities without cause. Acting at Mr. Hapgood's proposal, the C. I. O. requested investigation by Senator Robert M. La Follette, chairman of the Senate Committee.

As to the Rayon Textile organization campaign, Mr. Gorman said preliminary work would be started at once but Aug. 1 had been set for the major offensive. He forecast this "newest and most prosperous" of American industries would be completely organized in a few months.

Organizers, he said, will concentrate on plants of the du Ponts, Viscose Corporation, Industrial Rayon Corporation, American Enka, Tubize Catillon, American Bamberg and smaller companies.

There's a Time To Pass

• • • •

The Great Automotive Game

¶ The "pro" on the golf course has a twin on the highway. One knows how to avoid the traps; the other is schooled in keeping clear of tight traffic corners. One is conversant with the dynamics involved in a 250-foot drive; the other is familiar with the mechanics of passing another car.

¶ Because it seems like kindergarten work, passing another car ordinarily is left to instinct rather than reason. Yet every time a motorist spurts by a car going 40 m. p. h., he passes the equivalent of a line of 18 parked cars, 270 feet long. Hence, the time to pass is when there is at least 600 feet of clear roadway ahead. If the car coming the other way is going 40 m. p. h., the space between the passing motorist and the approaching car is being reduced at a pace equal to the speeds of both cars (80 m. p. h.).

¶ Too often the passing motorist finds himself abreast of the car he is passing, face to face with the vehicle coming the other way. The usual procedure is to step on the gas and try to get through the rapidly closing opening. The wise automotive sportsman falls back—this takes less time than speeding up. It also permits the car being passed to pull out of range and provides a wider margin of safety for the approaching machine and for the other two cars.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pass, Friend

¶ Even the professional sometimes gets too far along in passing to drop back before an oncoming machine. His car strains to go faster. It needs only a 20-foot spurt to pull out of trouble. The professional knows how to get this emergency power. He keeps his foot on the gas and taps the clutch in for just a second. For that second, the engine is released from the wheels and leaps ahead. Then out comes the clutch—the wheels and engine join hands again. The speeding motor forces the lagging wheels into a 40-foot leap. This trick is for emergencies only. Practice at 25 m. p. h. will show what to expect.

¶ Passing a car going at 40 m. p. h. takes 8 to 10 seconds. Hence, passing requires the same sort of reasoning the golfer applies to the loft and speed of his ball in gauging distances to the green. It's a good policy to start passing 30 to 40 feet behind the car ahead. This permits pulling out gradually to get a clear view ahead in time to duck back if the first guess was wrong. It's also wise to "drive three cars ahead," rather than one, to see where you, as the passing motorist, can fit back into the right lane again.

¶ Where traffic is heavy, passing is more difficult. The cars, of necessity, are closer together and pulling out from behind the car ahead demands greater alertness. Jerking out is amateurish. Edging over into the center of the road for a clear view about a car's length from the machine ahead is the professional opening for the passing spurt.

¶ It's always wise to signal the driver behind that you are going to pull out of line. That's where the gradual edging to the left, rather than jerking, counts for safety—it tells the driver behind in the language of the true sportsmen that you are going to pass. Hand signals are good—driving so the other fellow can interpret your next move is better. In other words, if you don't want anyone passing you on the right, drive so close to the right curbing that no one would think of passing there. If you're going to turn left, start pulling toward the left soon enough to warn the driver behind.

¶ Passing on the right is not advisable, yet it is unavoidable in places and can be done safely by the professional driver. The driver ahead is not always a road hog because he won't get over. Maybe he's planning to turn left at the next crossing. Feel him out with the horn. Give him time to get over. If he persists in the left lane, edge over toward the right, gradually work your way forward to a point where your radiator cap is parallel to his spare tire. Then, if he gives no further indication of moving into the right lane, step on the gas and pass quickly. In passing on the right, watch the other driver's right front wheel for a clue to the direction he proposes to take.

¶ Depending too much on the rear-view mirror is like hitting at a golf ball with one eye closed. The rear-view mirror is just what its name implies. It does not cover 100 feet of roadway to the left of the driver, just where another car would be if it was going to pass. The driver behind would be glad to shake the hand of the friend who gives him a warning signal.

¶ The only rule for safety that applies to passing on a hill is "don't do it."

¶ If you find cars spurting by you continually, it is usually a safe indication that you are loitering—a condition that turns motoring into a passing game. Speed up until the passers are reasonably reduced in numbers. Friction is a good thing between tires and road; but never between motorists. Moving a bit faster than a lag will help to curb impatience—the great highwayman.

[Seventh of 12 Articles]

Vacation With Pay For Stewart-Warner Factory Workers

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Inauguration by the Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries of a program of annual vacations with pay for factory employees was announced today by Joseph E. Otis Jr., president. It will involve temporary closing of factory units.

Under the 1936 program, each factory worker who has been with the company for one year or more will be given one week's vacation with pay.

Due to difficulties in staggering production, all vacations for factory employees will be given at the same time in the Stewart-Warner and Alemite Corporation factory units. These two divisions will close down on the evening of July 31 for inventory, and will resume partial production on Monday, Aug. 3, with a skeleton force of workers not entitled to a vacation. Full-time production schedules will again be in effect on Monday, Aug. 10. The radio division will continue full operation during the vacation period, Mr. Otis said, because of large orders.

The subsidiary Stewart Die Casting Company in Chicago and the Bassick Company in Bridgeport, Conn., will work out their vacation problems in a similar manner, the announcement said.

Tugwell Asks Aid For Drought Victims

SUNDANCE, Wyo., July 20 (AP)—Rexford G. Tugwell, federal resettlement administrator, estimates that approximately 1,000,000 farm families in 24 states were affected by drought conditions.

Basing his conclusions on reports from the regions suffering from deficiency of rain, the Undersecretary of Agriculture said that of that total nearly 250,000 farm families might turn to the Federal Government for aid, unless conditions changed immediately.

The resettlement chieftain said he had requested that $2,041,250 be made available immediately to states for human subsistence grants and that more money would be forthcoming as quickly as needed to these and other states as conditions warranted.

[Fatalities, due to the drought, are reported by the Associated Press to have exceeded 4500 since the first of the month].

Nation's Demand For Landon Tour Felt at Topeka

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 20—There are two divided schools of thought among Gov. Alfred M. Landon's advisers. One group wishes—and it is tentatively planned—to have extensive traveling and speaking tours focused more upon affable back-platform talks than upon formal addresses. The other group advocates a front-porch campaign, directed from Topeka, Independence, Kan., or Estes Park, Colo.

But the weight of argument from Republican leaders all over the country is that "the nation needs to see and get to know Governor Landon." Therefore a fair amount of traveling seems inescapable. The Governor seems to realize that he can campaign the country as simply and naturally as he greets his farmer-neighbors in the country round Topeka on his early morning horseback rides.

Full sense of what it means to be a presidential candidate, and after that perhaps a President, already has descended upon Governor Landon. He is still the modest, unassuming, likeable man that his friends always have known, perhaps more so, but he is very serious and reflective these days.

The importance of these things is that, at this early stage, the campaign methods and approaches are being reappraised, it almost looks as if Governor Landon were asking himself, "How shall I do this job so that it will get the best results, and yet not crush me?

Full Sense of Duties

For two weeks, since his return from Estes Park, Colo., Governor Landon has seen a steady succession of distinguished, informative, or self-serving visitors. They have taken a large amount of his time and energies. He also has completed his notification speech, a serious job.

He has paid his tribute to publicity in twice-daily press conferences and equally frequent and sometimes more arduous sessions with the photographers. More of the same stretches ahead until election day.

Calling List Restricted

The last fortnight's arduous schedule has resulted in restricting today's calling list to a few routine visits: former Goveernor Myers Y. Cooper and Representative John B. Hollister of Ohio and Col. Henry W. Anderson of Virginia. Governor Landon hopes to spend most of the three days before notification at his residence, resting and practicing his speech. Thereafter, the days loom ahead in a succession of high-pressure conferences here, and then the strenuous labors of the active campaign itself. It will be necessary to write half a dozen major addresses and, while the research staff here has covered much ground, Governor Landon will have to do a good deal of the final work himself.

Sitting in front of an electric fan at his residence on Saturday night with perhaps his closest confidant, his Uncle "Bill," W. H. Mossman of Pittsburgh, Penna., Governor Landon must have talked intimately and with great preoccupation of the task he is facing. There are two kinds of Presidents. First, there are those who can shed the responsibilities of state at certain hours of the day or days of the week. Coolidge, Taft, Harding, and Franklin D. Roosevelt are considered as examples of such men.

Shoulder Responsibility

The other kind of President shoulders responsibility as a personal burden, heavy and troublesome, and allows the care of office to bear him down. Typically heavy-burdened executives were Presidents Wilson and Hoover. Governor Landon appears to realize for the first time what he is up against, first in the campaign and then in the White House if he is elected.

Mrs. Landon, upon whom naturally much depends, has been thinking of the problem, too. She is quoted this week end by the Associated Press, from Estes Park, Colo., as saying:

As a wife and mother I've thought over carefully what it means to see one's husband campaigning to go to the White House. Oh, I'm not just thinking of the honor (she made an impatient move of her hand) that's great, but I mean other things. I mean the terrible toll the presidential office takes from a man's time and health.

And we have two small children, Nancy Jo, and Jack, who need their father, and Peggy Ann, even though 19, needs him.

Realization of Task

Thus to the Landon family has come realization of the job ahead. Those around Governor Landon are urging him to take things easy, to rest amply, to delegate responsibility.

The visit of Ohio leaders today is important as bringing into the limelight a populous state where the Republican chances appear rather bright. Representative Hollister is ranking Republican member of the House Banking Committee. Today, too, the Landon office released four more interesting letters, typical of a great mass of correspondence from Democrats, who are pledging their support to the Republican candidate.

Regrets Last Vote

C. E. Knight of Chicago writes that he was a fishing-companion of Grover Cleveland, an office-holding colleague of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, but says: "I wish I could live 80 years longer to ease my conscience and gain forgiveness for the last Democratic vote I cast four years ago."

Rosemary B. Chappel of Los Angeles, Calif., who served as assistant secretary to the Democratic National Convention in 1916, says that although "still a Democrat," she has chosen "to walk down the splendid Republican platform behind your leadership to the goal of constitutional government and liberty under the law."

Another correspondent from New Orleans, La., pledges his support as a Democrat, and a county committeeman from near Monticello, Va., where President Roosevelt was speaking the day the letter was written, says, "Many lifelong Democrats here silently plan to vote for you next November."

Japan Betters Conditions For Women Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A revue recently performed by the geisha girls of the Shimbashi district of Tokyo included, along with scenes drawn from Japanese legends and medieval romances, a few modernistic touches that might have been seen in a Russian ballet. One of these was a dance with a background of looms and shuttles, designed to illustrate the diligence of Japanese women in industrial pursuits.

And the textile trade, Japan's largest single industry, draws about 80 per cent of its workers from the women of Japan, many of them unmarried girls. When textile mills were first established in Japan the workers experienced many of the evils that almost invariably appear when a country first passes from handicraft methods of production to machine industry. Hours were inhumanly long and there was little control over sanitation and working conditions. In some cases employees worked for little more than their board and keep.

Japan Advances

The enactment of the Factory Act in 1911 marked a step forward; and successive amendments to this measure have given Japan a fairly advanced rating as to labor conditions, measured by Oriental standards. Japan has retained membership in the International Labor Office at Geneva after quitting the League of Nations; and this has been a factor in promoting social reform and keeping Japan abreast of improvements in international factory conditions.

The head of the Tokyo branch of the I. L. O., Dr. Iwao Ayusawa, who has studied at Columbia and spent many years in Geneva, outlined some of the betterments that have taken place in the condition of Japanese women workers since the World War. The minimum employment age for girls has been raised to 14 years, although sometimes 12-year-old girls who have finished primary school are accepted. The rates of accident compensation have been increased and night work between the hours of 11 at night and 5 in the morning is prohibited for women and girls.

Commendable Reforms

These may be modest reforms that fall short of the ideal standards set by the International Labor Office. But they are creditable if one takes into account the universal Asiatic problem of dense populations living close to the subsistence level, with consequent depressing effect on wage rates and labor conditions.

The average working day for women in textile mills, according to Dr. Ayusawa, is 8½ hours. The law requires that one hour must be given for rest if work lasts more than 10 hours; 30 minutes of rest are obligatory for working days of between 6 and 10 hours. Most women workers receive three rest periods: 15 minutes in the morning, half an hour for lunch and 15 minutes in the afternoon. Expectant mothers receive four weeks' leave of absence before and six weeks after their babies are born, with 60 per cent of their normal pay.

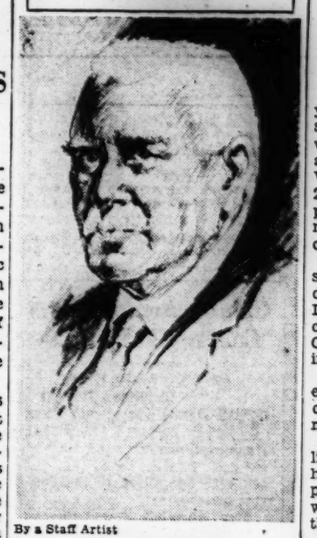
Scope Being Extended

The scope of Japanese factory legislation is gradually being extended so as to bring even small workshops within its scope. It is in these small workshops, where the owners themselves have a difficult struggle to make both ends meet, that conditions are often hardest. Prompt and accurate payment of wages is now enforced better than was formerly the case.

So, on Dr. Ayusawa's showing, Japan has made definite steps forward in the field of protecting its women workers, although he was quick to point out that much is still to be desired in this respect. There is no minimum wage law and hours of labor for women and children are longer than is the case in other advanced industrial countries.

As regards wages the position of the Japanese woman worker, judging from official statistics, is less satisfactory. The average earnings of the woman factory worker are about 68 sen (approximately 20 cents) a day, whereas 10 years ago, in 1926, the daily wage averaged about a yen. The cost of living has risen about 10 per cent since 1933, but women workers' earnings for the same period show a slight decline. The tremendous reserve of peasant girls in poor, overcrowded farming districts tends to keep wages down; the big expansion in Japanese textile exports to all parts of the world, from Tanganyika, where women wear bright-colored loin-cloths, marked "Made in Japan," to Peru, has been made possible, in part, by the nimble fingers and low wages of Japan's women millworkers.

Honored



By a Staff Artist

Dr. Charles E. Munroe
His Home Is Mecca for Chemists

Munitions Expert Finds Peace Work Is More Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Discoveries in the field of explosives, made while Dr. Charles E. Munroe was a professor at Harvard, threw his research efforts toward the uncovering of more effective naval munitions. But the sole surviving charter member of the American Chemical Society today declared, "I feel I owe my long period of usefulness to the fact that most of my work was devoted to the problem of safety in the handling and use of explosives rather than their destructive properties."

Questioned at his home in Forest Glenn, Md., which has become a mecca for American chemists, he said he hoped his studies in statistics and the teaching of chemistry would not be forgotten in the rush to acclaim his work with munitions. This work, he held, "ranks just as high if not higher in importance." He recently received a delegation of the society headed by Charles Parsons and Dr. C. A. Browne of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

In marking its sixtieth birthday Sept. 7, at Pittsburgh, Penna., the American Chemical Society will review Dr. Munroe's contributions to the literature of chemical science. His scientific papers and monographs are regarded as enduring records of the history of natural science.

The Chemical Society, now the largest professional organization of its kind in the world, was organized in New York City in 1876. John W. Draper was the first president and Dr. Munroe one of the original 183 members. Three others, J. B. F. Herreshoff, William H. Nichols and H. E. Niese maintained an unbroken connection with the society for more than 50 years until their passing. More than 80 branch sections of the society are active in all parts of the country.

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Junior Air Record Across Continent Lowered by Dana

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Twenty-year-old Peter Dana, a great-grandson of the Richard Henry Dana who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast," and also great-grandson of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, found that 22 hours behind the stick of his airplane had flown him into a much-needed job and an unofficial transcontinental junior air speed record.

The youthful aviation enthusiast set his light low-winged monoplane down at Long Beach airport on Long Island at 3:37 p. m., July 18 to complete a flight from San Diego, Calif., in 22 hours, five minutes flying time.

On Oct. 18, 1930, Robert N. Buck established a junior west-east transcontinental record of 23 hours 47 minutes flying time.

Although believing he had established a record, Mr. Dana, whose home is in Holderness, N. H., is happier over the acquisition of a job, which he said he "had needed like the dickens."

"In California last Wednesday," he said, "I received word that if I were in the East by Sunday, I could get a job flying a seaplane around some New Hampshire lakes.

"So I fixed up my little ship and took off. I had to make 11 stops in all before I got to New York, but I guess I made it all right, eh?"

Mr. Dana recently established a light plane record from Vancouver, B. C., to Tia Juana, Mexico, completing the distance in 11 hours and 6 minutes.

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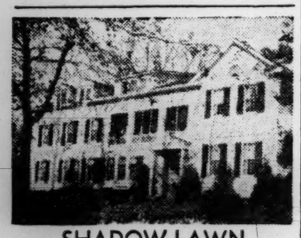
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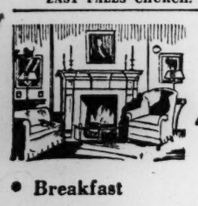
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U. S. Match Trade Asks Tariff Rise On Soviet Tapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—An increase of 50 per cent in the import duty on Russian safety matches was sought today by the American Match Institute, which charged in a letter to President Roosevelt that the Soviet Union was dumping matches on the domestic market against the best interests of American producers.

The Soviet match monopoly has been asked to reveal its production costs to representatives of the United States in the same manner as is required of other foreign manufacturers, but has failed to comply with the request, according to F. X. A. Eble, manager of the American Match Institute, a trade association. Mr. Eble stressed that the matches could not be produced profitably at the low sales price in this country and that importations were in violation of the antidumping laws.

"If an American manufacturer were to employ the same sales policies and the same tactics that are used by the Russian Soviet Government in its endeavor to gain control of our markets; if he were to put the same ruthless and destructive price-cutting into effect in order to gain an advantage over his competitor and offer his products to selling agents at a price below his cost of production, various agencies of our government would bring drastic action against this American manufacturer for violation of existing statutes," Mr. Eble said.

"It seems to me that if our Government is to be consistent in the administration of all our laws, it should oppose all alien monopolies, whether publicly or privately owned, with the same force and effect with which we denounce monopolies within the confines of our own country."

The United States consumed 8,000,000 gross boxes of safety matches last year, of which 30 per cent were imported, with the Soviet Government supplying 44 per cent of the imports, Mr. Eble continued. He emphasized that while the total sales value of the imports was not imposing, it unsettled the American market, causing losses to the seven manufacturers in that field.

Denying that any price control was established in the match market, Mr. Eble stressed that if Russian manufacturers could produce matches for 10 cents a gross, as compared with a price of 90 cents for American-made maches, then it would be to the interest of America to let them supply the domestic market.

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South Australia Plans Extension Of Mining School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—South Australia's School of Mines established chiefly through a liberal gift by Sir Langdon Bonython, is now so overcrowded that the council is drawing up plans for the erection of an additional building at a cost of between £35,000 and £40,000.

The vice-chancellor of the university, Sir William Mitchell, has suggested that the extension of the school, and the erection of an imposing building in Frome Road would be an excellent centenary project. The council of the School of Mines and the Government are confering with that object in view. This extension will permit the expansion of metallurgical and other activities.

Being one of the most valuable and popular technical instruction institutions in South Australia, the school has had remakable growth. When it was opened in 1903 there were 1800 students. Now there are about 4300, not including 450 attending the technical high school.

The building cannot accommodate the increasing demand for classes, which embrace all phases of metallurgical investigation, motor mechanics, plumbing, sheetmetal work, panel beating, upholstery, electric welding and wool classing.

The school is on North Terrace at the eastern end of what has been regarded as the "Boulevard of Culture." It is so named because of the presence of a continuous series of educational establishments, extending from King William Road, the main street of the capital, in this order: public reading room, public library, museum, National Art Gallery, University, Conservatorium of Music, and School of Mines.

Canton's Stroke Aimed at Railroad

(Continued from Page 1)

more potent from a military point of view. There has been important aid by Japanese advisers. Some say there have been as many as 100 at Nanning, provincial capital of Kwangsi, though others scale the number down to a mere half-dozen. The British air mission at Nanning is said to have been relieved last December in favor of Japanese air advisers. Planes and pilots, both in small numbers, have been furnished from Japan to the very people who subsequently set up such a piereing outcry over wrongs done a part of the country remote from themselves and with which they ordinarily feel little sympathy indeed.

The nature of the "northward expedition" was in itself a clear enough indication that there could hardly be any sincerity in its announced North China Japanese objective; for if Japan seriously cared to take steps against South China in retaliation, all ways lie open. Canton and other ports could be captured without the slightest difficulty, and there would be no possibility of resistance to attack on the military expedition from the rear. The facts in this speak clearly for themselves.

At the same time it was decidedly a clever political move to take up a "Fight-Japan" slogan and thereby win popular support while tending to discredit Nanking as weak and insincere. Like some other clever things, however, it may in the long run prove a boomerang. In the first place Nanking has actually, in the view of many, been conducting quiet but concrete activities looking toward that very "forcible resistance" which Canton began openly to advocate at a time Nanking was in no position to join in such advocacy.

Canton, in other words, for her own purposes chose to embarrass Nanking at the one time Nanking least wanted any sort of trouble, either civil or international. In the second place, it is a very perilous business to incite the Chinese people against Japan just now, because they are likely to develop a seriousness in marked contrast with the cynical attitude informed quarters attribute to the Southwest leaders. Things like this get out of hand very easily, and though the Japanese had as indicated played a vital role in strengthening the Southwest, it was not long after the first stage of the drive north that Consul-General Kawaii was delivering a perfectly earnestly-meant warning against anti-Japanese propaganda and possible boycott at Canton.

Not merely Japan, but the Southwest leaders themselves, may in due course feel that there is a limit to the amount of enthusiasm which may be allowed to develop among the common people against the Japanese. The words "Fight Japan" are literally fighting words in China today, and anyone promoting such a slogan must realize that he is starting a fire which may well scorch his own coattails and possibly lead to a terrific explosion.

Soviet Explorers Start Search For Mystery Island

ARCHANGEL, U. S. S. R., July 20 (AP)—Soviet Arctic explorers will leave this week in search of a mysterious island first reported seen 126 years ago.

Aboard the icebreaker Sadko, the expedition will sail north of the new Siberia group of islands in an attempt to locate Sannikoff Land, "discovered" by a Siberian trader in 1810 and object of several futile quests.

At the head of the expedition of 83 explorers will be Prof. Rudolph L. Samoilovich, Director of the All-Union Arctic Institute. The party includes Professor Samoilovich's 16-year-old son, Vladimir.

Three Soviet ice breakers sailed away today for the arctic.

The Lenin proceeded through the Kara Sea, and the Rusanoff sailed for Franz Josef Land.

The Sedoff, which carried the most extensive party, headed for the Laptev Sea through the straits of the New Siberian Islands.

The expedition will conduct hydrographical, hydrological, magnetic and astronomical investigations in the arctic.

"Land of High Mountains"

Sannikoff Land, to which the Sadko is going, is believed to lie north of the New Siberias in 78 to 80 degrees north latitude and 140 to 150 degrees east longitude.

It was described in his diary by the Trader Sannikoff as "a land of high mountains."

"It was only 20 versts (13¼ miles) away," he wrote, "but could not be approached. An unfrozen patch of water under a thin layer of ice which extended on all sides kept me from reaching its shores."

In 1811 the island appeared on maps. Although its location had not been determined.

Nansen Visited Locality

Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer, reported in 1893 that he had visited the supposed locality of the unknown territory. Many birds, indicating presence of land, hovered over his ship, he said.

An expedition sent out in 1900 to search for the land ended in disaster, several of its members perishing on the ice.

If the island is found, a wintering party will be left with matrials to construct a permanent meteorological station. The Sadko will carry an airplane to be used in the search.

Professor Samoilovich also will trace the warm sea current from the Atlantic which George Ushakoff, the Russian explorer, discovered last year.

South Australians Organize Campaign Of Tree Planting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Formed to give advice to local governing bodies throughout the State, the Tree Planters' Association, although only a few months old, is already actively at work.

One matter which has received immediate attention is what one member, Alderman Robert Homburg of the Adelaide City Council, describes as the "ruthless destruction" of trees from time to time by the Postmaster-General's department.

Mr. Homburg said that one of the first aims of the association would be to prevent the wholesale destruction, or spoliation of trees. It was pleasing to note, he added, that instructions had been issued by the Director of Postal Services, H. P. Brown, to all telegraph and telephone engineers in Australia that no tree must be lopped, or felled, unless absolutely necessary for the maintenance of national communication.

On the executive of the association are representatives of the Adelaide City Council and suburban councils, private nurserymen, and the director of the botanic garden. The object is to bring all municipalities into the movement and all have been circularized seeking their membership.

The association will act in an advisory capacity in all matters of tree planting. South Australia is being divided into climatic zones and a list is being compiled of trees suitable for growing and street cultivation within each zone.

Students in 55 Colleges Picked for G. E. Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 20—Fifty-five colleges and universities are represented by 100 young men selected by the General Electric Company to enter its three-year business training course this fall, the company announced July 18. Half of the students have Phi Beta Kappa standing or its equivalent.

Since 1919, when the training course for "business internes" was established, 911 graduates of 142 different colleges have been enrolled upon a plan that provides for practical training in conjunction with employment by the company here and in Bridgeport, Conn.

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R. L. Samoilovich
Director of Russian Expedition Trying to Locate Lost Island

It's More Than Adventure
Ships Going Into the Arctic Are Prepared for All Sorts of Emergencies. Moonlight Glimpse of Icebreaker

Beds in North China Homes Built Over Heating Flues

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Building, as well as using, a bed in North China is a matter of more than ordinary concern. But when the task is done the farmer has all but furnished his residence. He has provided a heating plant, chairs, bed, which he calls a "kang," and storage space for the family bedding. He and his family sit upon it while they rest; his guests are invited to sit thereon while they partake of the ever-present cup of tea.

The first thing the builder must do is clear away the old bed. This leaves the home looking desolate and abandoned. Without its kang these homes are little more than four walls of sun-baked bricks. The work is undertaken in summer when the bed is not a necessity. Then the family can sleep in the crowded court with other families of the country settlements, or anywhere outside the house.

Materials From the Fields

From his fields the farmer makes his own building materials, not only for his bed, but for his house as well. Soil is mixed with straw and water and molded into crude bricks which bake in the summer sun. The bricks are not burned. That would take precious fuel and besides it would destroy future use of the soil.

Setting aside approximately two thirds of the floor space in his one-room house, the farmer outlines the couch which is to serve him and his family. Its length will depend largely upon the number of people it must accommodate. In width, however, it is fairly well standardized. It must be wide enough to permit its occupants to lie upon it without hanging partly over the edge.

Plastered Over With Mud

The bricks are piled one upon another to a depth of about 2½ feet, but not in a solid mass. Running lengthwise through the mass are tunnels, or flues, which wind their way deviously to a chimney usually located at one corner of the room. The structure then is plastered over with mud. It must not have cracks from the flues to the surface.

At the open end of these queer flues the housewife does her cooking. She uses a shallow castiron kettle under which she feeds a hungry blaze with grass, leaves, twigs and small bits of wood which have no other economic use. The kettle is so situated that its curved outer surface helps guide the hot smoke into the flues.

Radiate Considerable Heat

Gradually, the earthen brick become warm until finally they radiate a considerable amount of heat into the room. Usually, this is the only heat enjoyed in these homes, except that used in preparing the meals.

Thick padding is spread over the top of the kang to keep the heat from escaping too rapidly. It also protects those who sleep upon the queer bed from too great surpluses of heat. The padding usually consists of old bedding and straw mats woven from materials produced on the farm.

Preparing the bedding for use at night is an art in itself. The occupant makes his bed upside down. Blankets which he expects to keep him warm are spread upon the surface of the kang. The last thing to go into the bed is a narrow mattress just wide enough for the bed's owner. Then the blankets are folded over at the two sides and the foot. When this is done the bedding is turned over, care being taken to keep the edges well turned under.

Fold Their Own Bedding

Common practice is for the slumbering family to point the feet toward the wall, leaving the heads to line up along the outer edge of the kang.

When morning comes each member of the family carefully folds his own bedding, and stacks it in the corner. Then the bed is ready to be used as a chair, sewing stand, reception room or general work bench. Usually a low table is placed upon the kang, and from it tea or food is served.

Soot Scattered Over Fields

When the parched bricks are removed, when a new bed is to be built, great care is taken to save the accumulation of soot found within the winding tunnels. The bricks are pounded into dust and the soot is mixed with the earth. This mixture then is scattered over the fields as fertilizer to keep the tired soil from failing to produce.

Perhaps nowhere on earth do men live closer to the soil than do these Chinese farmers. Their source of food is the fields they till; their clothing is mainly from products of their own ancient acres; their houses are built from mud borrowed from the furrows; their beds are composed of the soil they nurture so carefully.

Students of the district find in the story of the kang an expression of the development of the race itself.

Comets in Double-Header

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 20—Two comets are now visible to the naked eye in the evening sky, an extremely rare occurence, Harvard astronomers observed today. In addition to the Peltier, which may be seen in the northern sky, there is another comet, known as the Kaho Comet which was discovered last Friday night by an amateur variable star observer, Sigura Kaho in Sappora, Japan. The Kaho Comet is visible early every evening low in the western sky, it was said at the Harvard Observatory today.

A determination of the position of the Kaho Comet was made last night at Harvard's Oak Ridge station which is now computing the orbit of the comet.

The following is a report by the observatory:

"Kaho Comet, discovered July 17 in the western sky not far from the sun (by Siguro Kaho, amateur observer in Sappora, Japan) was reported originally by (Kaho with a wrong position and motion, but following the first announcement the comet was nevertheless observed July 18 at Tokyo and Lick observatories."

"Subsequent observations have been received from Lick, Yerkes and Harvard observatories and from Tashkent in Turkestan.

"The comet's position, as determined from photographs made last night at Harvard's Oak Ridge station by L. E. Cunningham, is right ascention nine hours, 50 minutes, 20 seconds; declination north 35 degrees, 59 minutes, 50 seconds with very small motion."

"The comet is just at the limit of the naked eye visibility, about sixth magnitude, and has a tail nearly a degree long away from the sun. Probably the first orbit will be received today and indicates whether the object is brightening or fading."

'Dust Bowl' Region Found Unfit for Plow

(Continued from Page 1)

tices in other parts of the territory have contributed to the impoverishment of the area by letting the tugging fingers of the winds get under the light soil and whip it off in a blinding dust storm.

The message that the survey issued today carries to the country in the form of statistics is similar to the graphic portrayal of the same problem presented in the Resettlement Administration's motion picture, "The Plough That Broke the Plains," which already has been shown, or is being shown in 2000 theaters throughout the country. The three-reel resettlement movie is a musical, documentary film dramatizing the land problems of the great plains, and attempting to teach the lesson of conservation emotionally, just as the facts and figures of the soil conservation service are attempting to do intellectually.

According to the latter's survey, the non-eroded proportion of the dust bowl area may be saved by prompt action.

"Results of this survey indicate clearly," it says, "that the southern plains is not yet a desert by any means and that the opportunity for agriculture there is far from ended."

Commenting on the report, H. H. Bennett, chief of the service, declared: "The southern plains farmer must quickly adapt himself to natural conditions, if wind erosion is not to spread throughout most of the region. Conservation farming, involving precautionary crop planning, contour tillage and other measures of soil and moisture conservation must be adopted."

Prior to the survey just completed, the actual extent of erosion damage in the area was not known. The area now estimated as suffering "only slightly" or unaffected, is put at 43 per cent.

Bonus Payments Decline Sharply; 'Vets' Keep Bonds

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Bonus payments slowed to a trickle last week, with Treasury officials expressing surprise at the large number of veterans apparently preferring interest-bearing bonds to immediate cash.

Under the process of payment, the veteran first is given bonds covering the money due. He is privileged to convert the bonds into cash at once, or he may hold them and turn them in with accumulated interest when they mature in 1945.

Thus far, of $1,708,600,000 in bonds issued to the veterans, a total of $1,064,300,000 has been presented for cash payment. This was against an estimate made in May that the cash cost of the bonus would run to $2,237,000,000.

The figures, too, showed both bond and cash payments rapidly dwindling. In approximately the last 15 days of June $1,668,700,000 in bonds were issued of which the veterans cashed $724,200,000.

By comparison, approximately the same number of days in July saw only $39,000,000 in bonds go to the former soldiers and $340,000,000 presented for cash payment.

If, as some officials think is indicated, the payments are thus sloping away, a revision in the year's budget figures may become necessary.

Air Travel Helps Build Closer Unity Of New Zealanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.,—The effect of travel time improvements on transport was described in striking fashion by the New Zealand Minister of Transport, Robert Semple, in the New Zealand Parliament when he opened a debate on a bill to amend the system of state supervision and control of transport.

Mr. Semple mentioned that in 1855 it took Bishop Selwyn 14 days to travel overland from Auckland to New Plymouth. Much of this journey was through rugged country heavily forested.

Today that journey may be made by air in 75 minutes. In 1860, a pioneer surveyor, J. H. Baker, made a journey in 33 days which today by aeroplane occupied under one hour.

Gradually improvement in transport has broken down the bariers between provinces, and enabled New Zealanders to mix more freely.

The railway era produced a great improvment in intercommunication. Mr. Semple pointed out that the mixed sea and rail journey between Auckland and Wellington took more than 33 hours, but the present all-railway service does the distance in a little over 14 hours, the train traversing high country on a narrow gauge. But by air today one may travel from Wellington to Auckland in less than three hours Air travel is expected to accelerate the disappearance of provincial prejudices.

The competition that the state railways have to meet may be gauged from these facts, and also from the number of motor vehicles —226,000 in a population of 1,500,000.

Australian Ethnologist Wins Carnegie Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The South Australian ethnologist, Norman B. Tindale, who received a visitor's grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to enable him to further his studies in anthropology, is now engaged in this work.

With Prof. A. P. Elkin of Sydney University, Mr. Tindale will represent Australia at a confreence at Hawaii during July when the principal items for discussion will be in connection with the advancement of the races of the Pacific. Research organizations from all over the world will send delegates to this congress. Mr. Tindale will be absent from South Australia for about eight months and will visit universities in America and England.

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Women M. P.'s in Britain Differ On Ways to Wage Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Something more tangible than reiterated protests and demands must, according to Miss Eleanor Rathbone, be forthcoming if British women are to gain the status of economic equality with men for which they are asking.

Miss Rathbone, who is not only a highly respected member of Parliament but also a woman who has given the greater part of her life to work in the cause of women, believes that, whole-hearted as women are in striving for the establishment of their status, they yet have failed to perceive that certain "basic principles" militate against them and that matters will not improve until these have been recognized.

Recently Miss Rathbone was persuaded by the Six-Point Group—a society which stands for the equality of men and women—to debate on the matter. Her opponent was Miss Ellen Wilkinson, likewise a member of Parliament, and likewise an ardent feminist, but a firm believer that "the roar of demands made on the ground of justice" will eventually reach the ear and conscience of the economic world and settle the question.

Miss Rathbone contended that the real reason women are paid less than men and are afforded scan tier opportunities for advancement, is to be found in the traditional jealousy with which men regard women's work. There are three explanations of women's handicaps, she said. The first of these is sex domination, the second is the dread of competition, the third is the inherent belief that "men have families to keep."

Cloak for Other Two

With the first two explanations she did not attempt to deal because, Miss Rathbone said, they are disreputable and not worthy of argument. In regard to the third, however, argument might be used, and should be used, since the third explanation is frequently adopted as a cloak for the other two.

If it is true that "men have families to keep," said Miss Rathbone, and if this fact stands in the way of a fair adjustment of wages between the sexes, then it must be dealt with on its merits, and the way to deal with it is by the introduction of a system of family allowances which would take family responsibility out of the realm of wages altogether.

Relieved of so-called "encumbrances," Miss Rathbone said, men and women would stand on an equal footing. Employers would no longer be harassed by the constant parading of the "home conditions" of their employees, and the best worker would be chosen, irrespective of sex.

A Matter of Justice

But Miss Wilkinson did not agree. "I insist," she said, "that the only hope for women lies in their determination to be regarded as individuals." Women, she declared, do not want equality plus some social reform. They want it because it is a matter of justice.

There is literally no case whatever against a woman performing her individual work, said Miss Wilkinson, and the suggestion of inferiority in regard to it is an insult to her. Besides, she objected, if the settlement of the economic status were to wait for a reform such as family allowances, it might wait for an indefinite period. The introduction of any social reform which involves the spending of public money necessitates "inquiries," and "inquiries" may run into a quite impenetrable future.

Women, she contended, have right, reason and justice on their side. The rate for the job is what they ask for, and the rate for the job is what eventually they will obtain.

New South Wales Boasts Only Woman Wheat Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—South Australia, a leader in the Commonwealth in many reforms affecting women, showed much interest in the recent visit from New South Wales of Mrs. J. T. Baker, the only woman wheat buyer in the States, who after years of experience, is now well able to hold her own against the keen competition in the industry.

Mrs. Baker got her early training by an association of eight years with her brother, who is one of the oldest wheat buyers in New South Wales. The exigencies of the early war years led her to follow the example of her brother and she opened headquarters 375 miles from Sydney, in the rich district of Barellan, which produces an average of 300,000 bags of wheat every season from its 120,000 acres under cultivation.

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Townsend Retains His Power Despite Attempt to Oust Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20—The Townsend old-age revolving pension movement ended its five-day national convention here last night with Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder and national president, securely enthroned.

Fifteen thousand delegates, from every state in the Union, had vetoed a move in which Dr. Townsend was to have turned over the control of the movement to a board of national directors.

Although a reorganization to "democratize" the movement is held to be a certainty for the future, the convention responded as one man to Dr. Townsend's dramatic plea, "I am in the twilight of life, six months hence I may be in my grave. I can go there happily if I know this movement is in good hands."

Lemke With Townsend

A mass meeting in Cleveland stadium last night, at which Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, was a guest and its chief speaker, ended the convention with a revival note—dominant characteristic of a movement which this year has won far-flung attention if not universal respect.

Mr. Lemke told his audience of 12,000 men and women, "I stand four-square with Dr. Townsend and your other great leaders. I am 100 per cent for an old-age revolving pension."

He told this to the thousands of delegates who previously had voted against any third party affiliation. That vote was one of the most important in the convention.

Leaders at Loggerheads

Although there is unquestioned solidarity among the delegates, leaders in the national directorate are in the midst of a bitter quarrel, which they smoothed over during convention sessions.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who claims to have involved the mantle of the late Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana in the share-the-wealth movement, is at loggerheads with Gomer Smith of Oklahoma, also a national director. The latter bitterly denounced the Huey Long successor, and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin as well, for their attack upon President Roosevelt.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, this year, is closest of all to Dr. Townsend. Last year Gomer Smith sat at the right of the founder.

Leaders Answer Suit

Although most of the delegates returned home last night, national leaders were kept here to answer a suit filed by the Rev. Alfred J. Wright, ousted national director and area manager of the movement, who was summarily removed when he testified before the Bell Congressional Investigation Committee, against Dr. Townsend's wishes.

The Rev. Mr. Wright seeks to tie up the funds of the organization, said by leaders to be only $12,000, and to throw the organization into receivership, for alleged financial mismanagement which he claims involves $100,000,000. Depositions are to be taken Tuesday.

Delegates hailed this convention as a marvelous meeting. Commentators outside the movement characterized it largely as "a huge show."

Seek to Double Membership

They point particularly to the beginning of what was called a move to raise $1,000,000 because of the threatened tie-up of money already in the Townsend treasury. In one session, delegates answered an impassioned plea for funds by contributing $3300 in cash and pledging $10,000 more.

The movement, which now claims 10,000,000 members, is embarking on an evangelistic program, similar to that undertaken after the first convention in October, 1935, and the slogan is "Double Our Membership Before November."

In contrast to last year's convention, speakers this year spent very little time in enlarging upon the $200-a-month pension plan. They concentrated, rather, upon the necessity of electing more Townsend congressmen and predicted that the movement will have a working majority in the lower House after the fall election.

Slight Basic Premise

Critics of the movement pointed to this almost entire absence of $200-a-month talk as meaning that its promoters are abandoning that objective. Leaders countered with the declaration that the plan now is too well-known to need discussion.

This year's convention was twice the size of that of last year. It cannot be honestly said it was twice as enthusiastic.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, told the convention that their old-age pension plan is unworkable, but he was met with a chorus of boos.

Mr. Thomas appealed to the delegates to rally to the socialistic movement to do away with the capitalistic system.

He said he did not believe that the transactions tax, through which the Townsendites propose to pay $200-a-month pension to all persons over 60, would work. He was interrupted frequently by boos, once so prolonged that Dr. Townsend appealed for order.

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Here the Poet Whittier Spent Happy Years

'Oak Knoll' at Danvers, Mass.

A New England Album—XV

Among the many beautiful and historic homes of Danvers, Mass., few are more outstanding for individual beauty or for associations of things past than "Oak Knoll," the home of John Greenleaf Whittier in his latter years. The house itself, a stout looking two-story mansion with imposing classic columns, was built in 1842 by William Lander, who had married the granddaughter of a Salem merchant, Pickering Dodge.

The homestead stands on an estate of more than 60 acres and the grounds have been planted with English oaks, Norway spruce, magnolias, tulip trees and numerous shrubs and flowers. One of Whittier's chief pastimes was gardening, and many of his happiest hours were spent in the green-walled garden tending his plants.

Col. Edmund Johnson of Boston acquired the estate in 1875 and in the same year, Whittier, whose cousin the colonel had married, accepted their invitation to make his home in Danvers. The bachelor poet engaged himself actively in the life of his new family. In reading accounts of his life at this time it is interesting to note that Whittier invariably invited the advice of "the family" in deciding his affairs, even when the publication of a poem was concerned.

Whittier's years at "Oak Knoll" were not marked by declining activity. Except that he was completely free of household cares, he engaged in all sorts of occupations. He superintended his niece's reading and studies, took long drives behind a fast pair of horses, entertained many distinguished visitors, wrote and studied a good deal, and scarcely ever missed his two daily visits to the small neighboring Quaker church.

Lemke Feels Confident He Will Have Support Of Most Townsendites

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—Representative William Lemke, at large, of North Dakota, presidential candidate of the new Union Party, still thinks, regardless of the failure of the Townsend convention at Cleveland to give him its official, unqualified endorsement, that he will have the support of a majority of the Townsendites.

He has not agreed and will not agree, he indicates, to back a $200-a-month pension plan, but is behind the McGroarty bill, which, in force would provide a pension of much less, some say as low as $40 a month on the basis of a 2 per cent transactions tax, and he has consistently championed the old-age pension principle.

The pensions plank in the 15-point platform recently announced by him for his party simply states: "Congress shall legislate that there will be assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people."

This would leave the party free to adopt almost any scheme which they held "reasonable," but Townsendites generally are expected by the Union Party folks to feel a greater bond of sympathy with the new party than with any other in that they have in common with it, it is claimed, a humanitarian aim and a grievance with the "moneyed interests" or "Wall Street."

The fact that Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the Rev. Gerald Smith, and Mr. Lemke have teamed up unofficially for some sort of a campaign tour lends credence to Mr. Lemke's claim, but does not, especially in view of the internal dissension in the Townsend ranks, brought about by the attempt of Roosevelt sympathizers to keep the convention from endorsing Mr. Lemke mean that the followers of each of these men will vote as a block for the Union Party.

Not Partisan Minded

It has been made clear at this and previous Townsend conventions that the Townsendites generally are interested only in the Townsend plan, or more broadly, in a large pension for the aged. They for the most part it has appeared, are not partisan minded. Individuals doubtless have political or economic convictions but the rank and file seems to be made up of enthusiastic, zealous people intent on accomplishing the one task. They probably will vote for whoever promises to back the Townsend plan or for whoever shows the greatest promise of sympathizing with their aims in Congress.

Aside from the intangible bond of sympathy between all who feel that the "moneyed interests" must be beaten, many Townsendites are reported to see no greater immediate prospect of getting their plan through under Lemke than under Roosevelt or Landon.

Will Vote Individually

As far as the casting of ballots is concerned observers point out that the Townsendite movement is very unlikely to identify itself with any party or movement other than their own. They will vote for individual candidates according to their belief in that candidate's sympathy with their ideas.

Dr. Townsend himself, Mr. Lemke insists, is favorable to the Union Party, and the unofficial personal coalition of the leaders in the various movements involved would seem to bear him out. Dr. Townsend, however, refrained from bringing the issue of endorsement before the convention, and though privately he may advise individuals there is no indication that he has or will attempt to turn his followers to Mr. Lemke, unless of course Mr. Lemke decides to come out flat-footed for the plan.

Has Coughlin Support

The Union Party ostensibly has the support of the National Union for Social Justice headed by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, for the radio priest was the first to endorse publicly the North Dakotan and, in fact, has been so closely associated with the new party as to have it frequently called the Lemke-Coughlin movement.

Likewise the implied union with the Rev. Mr. Smith, leader of the remnants of the late Senator Huey P. Long's share-the-wealth movement provides promise of some support for Mr. Lemke among this group, most of whom are in Louisiana. The extent of this support though is unknown. Neither the Union for Social Justice nor the share-the-wealth group is closely enough organized to provide other than a limited but concentrated field for propaganda purposes.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lemke, who looks for most of his support to the Farmer-Labor, Nonpartisan League, Farmers Union, Farm Holiday, and other liberal farm groups of the north central west region, looks about here for a permanent campaign headquarters.

Spanish Workers Back Regime As Revolt Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

submission to the Central Government.

Sources outside Spain said that control over southern provinces had been gained by rebel forces, some of which had crossed into the peninsula from Spanish Morocco.

The Government declared the rebel columns in Segovia Province had been scattered by a loyal air corps attack which drove them back toward Miranda with numerous losses.

Subjugation Demanded

In a victory announcement a Government spokesman declared:

"Spanish citizens: the movement in insurrection has been subjugated absolutely and it is necessary not to lose the fight.

"Everyone should return to normal life. Bakers should start work in order to provide bread for all citizens and for all courageous soldiers of liberty.

"We need to continue the fight against reaction and fascism.

"The Government has received a large number of adhesions from all elements of the state. The Government is master of the situation.

"Among the adhesions was that of the first tank regiment which has been loyal to the Government from the beginning."

Government's Fall Reported

A radio broadcast from Seville in which the fall of the Madrid Government was announced was reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Gibraltar. He stated the broadcast ended: "Long live Spain! Long live the army!"

Spanish military planes from Africa were reported as continually passing over Gibraltar on the way to the interior of Spain. There was a general rush of refugees to Gibraltar from La Linea because of fears that rebel fliers would bomb Syndicalists and Communists there who were standing off rebel forces.

In Gibraltar it was reported that the Spanish city of Malaga was in flames. Hundreds of refugees were streaming in hourly to Gibraltar with 7000 arrived by midafternoon.

The British destroyer Shamrock was ordered to proceed at full speed to Malaga.

Revolution Broken

The Spanish Government, summing up the situation shortly after noon, stated "except for Valladolid and Zaragoza, the rebellion has been broken completely or almost completely dominated" on the peninsula.

The official anouncement stated that Gen. Franco, leader of the rebellion, had fled from southern Spain by seaplane, apparently leaving his forces.

The fight at La Montana barracks was the most serious at Madrid.

The blasts of artillery shells echoed through the city more than four hours. Loyal airplanes roared overhead, assisting the bombardment.

Other planes scattered leaflets urging loyalty to the Government, particularly on the part of soldiers.

At times volleys of rifle and pistol fire were heard in the streets as assault guards subjugated disorderly elements, but this street fighting had practically ended by noon.

General Franjul, commandant of the La Montana garrison, was removed to security headquarters as a prisoner.

Armed Socialists Help

Thousands of armed Socialists, loyal to the Leftist Government, joined the assault guards in suppressing the military uprising in the capital. They fought several hours against the revolting garrisons, forcing capitulations in all cases.

Socialist and Communist militiamen patrolled the streets and outskirts of the city all night long in requisitioned automobiles.

The barracks at Carabanchel surrendered under intense artillery fire. Casualties were reported but the number was not immediately determined.

Socialist Victory Demonstration

Groups of Socialists and Communists paraded the streets in enthusiastic victory demonstrations, predicting that the news of the rebel surrender in the capital would demoralize the remaining rebels in Spain although there might be a "forlorn hope" attack on Madrid.

Labor groups, including Socialists, Communists, and Syndicalists, issued the following radio proclamation:

"With courage and decision, the workers have triumphed against their enemies.

"All barracks are in the hands of friends of the Government. The rebellious (enlisted men) were betrayed by their officers who placed them under the control of Fascism.

"After dominating Madrid, we will send more forces any place they may be needed for the triumph of the Popular Front."

Youth Program Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Expansion of its program in South Carolina to include a wider variety of projects and enlargement of the vocational guidance service, will be undertaken by the National Youth Administration, officials have stated. They said the minimum age for applicants for assistance had been raised from 16 to 18 years.

Joint Committee In Shanghai for Factory Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Factory inspection in Shanghai's International Settlement has for years been a tremendously intricate problem because of the facts that the Settlement lacked powers of enforcing proper regulations within its own area and that the Chinese authorities for their part could not come in and regulate things under Settlement jurisdiction.

Now it appears that the politics-born dilemma may be solved by the simple process of a "get-together." It is reported from Nanking that approval has been given by the National Government for the formal conclusion of an agreement reached between the Shanghai Municipal Council—for the Settlement—and the City Government of Greater Shanghai—for the Chinese side—providing for inspection of Settlement factories under a joint Sino-foreign committee, starting July 1, and being conducted under provisions of the Chinese Labor Law.

The committee is to be composed of an equal number of Chinese and foreign members, or at least of an equal number of members selected respectively by the City Government and the Council. Actually this may work out for more Chinese than foreign members, in view of the fact that the Council, partly Chinese in its own membership, is quite likely to name Chinese and well as foreigners as its nominees. The agreement is to be effective for a number of years, subject to renewal and revision.

Negotiations to this end have been conducted for years, but the present agreement is a result of renewed discussions between Stirling FFFessenden, American (originally from the State of Maine), Secretary General of the Council, and O. K. Yui of the City Government. This latter had to pass the agreement on to the Ministry of Industry at Nanking.

The Chinese Government has recently adopted a very comprehensive Factory Act, too broad to be entirely applied in the Settlement forthwith. The inspection committee is initially to confine its attention to matters of health and safety with attention to sanitation, machinery guards and reduction of fire hazard, reporting to the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which has itself been doing excellent inspection, educational and persuasive work for some years though handicapped by lack of enforcement authority.

La Argentina

BAYONNE, France, July 20 (AP)—Antonia Merce, Spanish dancer known is La Argentina, who passed on Saturday at her villa, Miraflores, was born in Buenos Aires. La Argentina arose to stardom in numerous appearances on both sides of the Atlantic. She had planned another visit to the United States this fall.

She was the daughter of a Castilian and made her debut when she was nine years old, later becoming famous as one of the last dancers familiar with all the traditions of the Bolero.

Australian Canon Sees Grave Peril In Betting Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—When he was in this city on a temperance campaign, Canon R. B. S. Hammond of Sydney made a personal inspection of betting shops in the metropolitan area. He summarized his impressions as follows:

"The South Australian Government flatters itself if it thinks that by yielding to those who formerly carried on their betting in hotels in defiance of the law it has stamped out illegal betting.

"Persons under 21 years of age are evidently still betting by means of betting shop agents.

"The Government has provided in the betting shops a hothouse in which a national evil has received a new lease of life.

"In the shops betting has received a new cloak of respectability.

"I was surprised to see the number of women mingling with the crowds in the shops. One can visualize the time when there will be betting shops exclusively for women."

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League Prestige Facing Setback In Danzig Test

(Continued from Page 1)

that first moves, at any rate, will be made through diplomatic channels.

Polish Interests

It is evident, however, that the League is not dealing merely with a tiny German community placed under its charge, but with a great power, which, when it takes a forward step, can hardly retreat. Counter measures would impose themselves if the League were stronger and were in a position to exercise its authority, but nobody wishes to force a quarrel with Germany.

Poland has important interests in Danzig. But Poland has practiced a policy of conciliation with Germany, and hitherto when Danzig problems have come before the League has shown she does not wish to set herself against German sentiment. Nevertheless, it is believed here that Poland cannot remain indifferent to an attack on her rights in Danzig.

As far as the League is concerned, to allow the present suppression of liberties in Danzig to pass unnoticed or to make only a verbal protest will further damage League prestige. Yet to act effectively may create dangerous complications.

Such a dilemma is raised by the Danzig Senate at a particularly critical moment of European diplomacy.

Reich Crime Code Aimed to Dislodge Secret Opposition

BERLIN, July 20 (AP)—National Socialist authorities are completing a new criminal code to strike down the underground opposition which still comes to light in hundreds of arrests and court sentences.

A special commission of jurists, charged by Reichsführer Hitler with drafting the criminal code, was reported to have proposed a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment for anyone "disturbing the peace" by willfully distributing false reports.

Similar punishment was recommended for persons participating in movements inimical to the state.

Secret police, fitted together in a network that covers every inch of German soil, weekly lead many to jails and concentration camps. Most of them are charged with "plotting treason" or with having already committed treason either against the National Socialist Party, the state or the German people. Bulking large among the arrested are men and women against whom blanket charges of "Communism" are lodged.

But, as far as the public knows, Herr Hitler's undercover men haven't found well-organized and well-fed cells of anti-National Socialism since the 1934 "blood purge."

Remington Rand Granted Delay in Strike Hearing

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Federal Judge John Knight, sitting at Jamestown, N. Y., signed an order July 17 temporarily restraining the National Labor Relations Board from prosecuting charges of unfair labor practices filed against Remington Rand, Inc., by the Office Equipment Workers' Union. The board was directed to show cause July 27 why the order should not be made permanent.

In its complaint the company challenged the authority of the National and Regional Labor Boards to compel its attendance at a hearing July 21 to answer charges that it was guilty of unfair labor practices in strikes at its plants in Tonawanda, N. Y., and elsewhere.

Eclipse of the Sun in a Classic Setting

Sport and General

Foreign Delegations in Greece Had a Fine View
The Columns of an Ancient Temple Enrich the Scene

Perfect weather conditions in Greece afforded some of the best photographs of the June 19 phenomenon. The eclipse took expeditions to southern Europe and to points in Russia, Siberia, Manchoukuo and Japan. The obscuring of the sun began in the Mediterranean near the Turkish coast, the path of totality leading across Asia and ending over the Pacific Ocean. A British expedition in Greece, led by Dr. R. L. Waterfield, reported that the totality lasted 72 seconds. Four large flaming prominences were seen at the sun's rim and the planet Venus was shining brightly above and to the southward.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the United States. Breaking of Indian treaties was once the favorite afternoon sport of the Government in Washington.

Strikes—Government Looked To as Mediator

Labor unrest continues to simmer throughout most parts of the United States, while neighbor Mexico has similar trouble in her capital city necessitating the banning of all tourists.

Reports by the Associated Press from the strike centers indicate rising tension at Syracuse, New York and Sterling, Ill., while lesser difficulties are found in New Jersey, Tennessee, Ohio, Wisconsin and California.

Leaders in the Remington Rand strike at Syracuse promise the biggest demonstration of their eight-week strike, in protest against the week-end decision in the Buffalo Federal Court granting a temporary injunction against mass picketing.

Armed deputies and private police patrol Sterling, Ill., as striking employees of the Northwestern Barb Wire Compapny nurse resentment over the arrest of 18 of their number. The week end was quiet, but it was the strained quiet of men waiting for a major explosion. Sheriff A. E. Hamilton appealed for National Guard troops. But Gov. Henry Horner was away in Wisconsin on vacation. None of his subordinates would issue the order. Washington sources hint that few Democratic governors will send guardsmen to interfere with picketing even though the federal courts may still grant injunctions.

Sterling bears watching. It is the first strike in the nationwide campaign to unionize the defiant steel industry. Leaders on both sides continue to mouth hopes for peace and to promise to avoid violence. But in Sterling the deputies finger their clubs and the strikers begin threatening those workers who refuse to join their cause.

Another unionization drive is to commence Aug. 1, Francis J. Gorman, leader of last summer's general textile strike, announces he will start a campaign on that day to bring the 85,000 workers in the new rayon industry—allegedly one of the most prosperous in the country—within the fold of the United Textile Workers of America.

Meanwhile Mexico City continues lightless and waterless as the dynamos of the Mexican Light & Power Company remain idle. Tourist reservations are canceled. Under pressure from business men and the Chamber of Commerce, the Government is said to be on the verge of intervening.

If intervention comes, it will come on the side of the workers, it is strongly hinted. Foreign ownership is unpopular in Mexico. The Canadian and Belgian owners of the power system may lose their property if they continue to resist the workers. Such at least is the threat now being held over their heads.

Walsh-Healy—Day of Enforcing Act Awaited

Labor votes loom large in the background as the New Deal prepares to enforce the Walsh-Healy government contracts bill. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins sets Sept. 28 as the day when it will go into force. In the meantime she ordered immediate study of industries where wages are below "a decent standard of living."

The government contracts bill was part of the price the New Deal paid for support of organized labor. NRA type labor and wage standards must be observed by anyone selling to the Government. Since Uncle Sam is the largest buyer in the country, a majority of industry and trades are affected. They must pay high wages, or go out of the business of selling to the government. To some this would mean ruin. To others heavy loss. Many will, therefore, comply.

Manufacturers are not now quite so concerned as at first. Their national association is of the opinion that the act will have limited scope. On this, Miss Perkins is uncommunicative. She announces a separate division in her department to administer the law. Will they do it vigorously or mildly? If vigorously, the result might be revival of the labor features of NRA for most large industries. If mildly—nothing.

Railway Origins Recalled In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—All kinds of anniversaries are being celebrated in this state's centenary year. Eighty years ago the first Government-owned railway to be established in the British Empire was opened between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. This six miles of line cost £204,000 to build and it marked the inauguration of the railway system of South Australia, the history of which may be traced back to 1846 when the construction of a state-owned railway was first discussed.

Although the gauge was fixed in the act at 4 feet, 8½ inches, the Government altered it to 5 feet, 3 inches soon after work had begun. By 1858 the total length of railways in South Australia was 32½ miles. One of the engines used in running the first service between Adelaide and Port Adelaide was built by Robert Stephenson in England in 1856.

There are now 3898 miles of railway in South Australia at a capital cost of £27,779,196.

South Carolina Has Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A surplus of $26,199, about $5000 more than last year, remained when South Carolina ended its 1935-36 school session after defraying all expenses, Comptroller General A. J. Beattie reported. He said that the State had collected $5,100,165 for school aid and disbursed $4,840,107 for teachers' salaries and $233,859 for transportation.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; Oct. 4, 11; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12, a. m. (15.25mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) (no evening service during July and August); Aug. 2; Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on July 26; Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 16, Sept. 20, Oct. 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on July 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 26; Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Aug. 2, 16; Sept. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 2; Sept. 6; Oct. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on July 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

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Australia

South Australia

Adelaide—Rex Theater, Rundle Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 30.

Victoria

Bendigo—The Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Pall Mall, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 27.

Western Australia

Kalgoorlie—Evening, Sept. 3.

United States

California

La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego)—Granada Theater, 3 p. m., July 26.

Maine

Bridgton—State Theater, 3:30 p. m., July 26.

Massachusetts

Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay)—Bourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., July 26.

New Hampshire

Bristol—First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., July 30.

New York

White Plains (auspices Churches in Westchester County)—Westchester County Center, Bronx River Parkway and Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., July 28.

Major Parties Find Townsend Vote Enigma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Washington politicians today are studying carefully the third-party effect of the Lemke-Townsend-Coughlin-Gerald Smith movement as indicated at Cleveland, where one of the strangest conventions in history has just been concluded.

At the same time, party leaders of both Democratic and Republican camps are intent on seeing what Governor Landon will put into his important acceptance speech this week, when many voters may reach an ultimate conclusion on his candidacy.

As matters of continuing interest, such developments as the drought, the chance fall of rain on the parched wheat belt, the trends of industrial and labor strife, the revival of business activity and return of prosperity are all playing parts in the political drama.

The presidential campaign of 1936 is likely to go down in history as having started at an unusually early period, and for providing a variety of continuing interests and uncertainties even through periods normally dull.

The thing that puzzles politicians as to the Townsend convention is the lack of apparent final crystalization of sentiment. Returning observers are being pressed eagerly for comment on the matter. So far as Washington gets it, the feeling of these observers is that a loose coalition of independent interests was formed at Cleveland, but that the mutually contradictory statements that were applauded and cheered at the convention by the same delegates in rapid succession makes it next to impossible to forecast the ultimate political effect, if any.

A majority of speakers were anti-Roosevelt. This gives heart to Republicans. But no formal statement of policy was taken, although Dr. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith made plain that presonally they would support Mr. Lemke. This fact is satisfactory to Democrats.

There is a disposition among some impartial observers at Cleveland to minimize the political effect of the whole affair. They describe the Townsendites as sincere advocates of a social reform, but political novices, not radicals, but actually extremely conservative in many respects.

There is a tendency under this interpretation to believe the Townsend followers will stick to the old parties and scatter voes among candidates about as they would have without such a movement, while concentrating pressure on congressional candidates. Here, it is felt, will be the major effect.

Continuing interest is reflected in the Gallup poll of a week ago. This in effect declared that if the election were held now President Roosevelt would get about 52 per cent of the popular vote but Governor Landon would command a majority of six in the electoral college.

The figures brought a disclaimer from Charles Michelson, publicity director of the Democrats, over the week end.

He said the questionnaires were sent out June 16, catching the backwash of the Cleveland Republican convention, and replies had to be in by July 6, giving little time for Democratic radio forensics to sink in. This argument reveals Mr. Michelson as an apparent believer in the vote-catching ability of convention oratory. Such a belief is rather foreign to other studies of the same subject.

Some observers do point out, however, in connection with the Gallup poll that drought has reached its peak since the test was taken, as well as the initial poll of the Farm Journal, just announced today. The latter poll showed 50,000 ballots received, with Landon 25,307; Roosevelt 20,869; Thomas 561; Lemke 291; scattered 2518. Since the nomination of Governor Landon the Republican share of the total has risen from 48.8 per cent to 54.7 per cent.

Here again, the test is preliminary only. The Townsend convention's effect, if any, should be reflected in later phases of this poll, it is felt, as well as possible backswings to the New Deal as millions of dollars of additional relief money are poured into the drought areas.

Australia Allows Ship Deserter To Keep Job on Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Arrested as a prohibited immigrant after deserting from his ship, released from prison on the order of the Federal Government, and now a happy worker on a northern farm, the eventful career of Hans Adolph Frohenknecht, has unusual features. About 12 months ago the young man ran away from the sailing ship Winterhude and obtained employment on a farm. Early this year he was arrested and brought before the court under the Prohibited Immigrants Act.

In ordering his deportation to Germany, the magistrate remarked that it was a pity that such an excellent type of youth should be sent out of Australia. Pending deportation Frohenknecht was sent to a reformatory. His exemplary conduct and the whole circumstances of his case were reported to the federal authorities who ordered the cancellation of the deportation certificate. He had then been under discipline for about a month. Frohenknecht was given his freedom and immediately returned to his former farmer-employer.

His case was so striking that a morning newspaper wrote a leading article in his favor.

In a letter to the editor, Frohenknecht recalls the leading article and adds: "I would like to thank you for it . . I have been 12 months in South Australia and have been in employment all that time on this farm. I am grateful for what has been done for me by my friends. I would also mention the Commonwealth authorities who have allowed me to stay here, and the authorities at the home at Magill who treated me with great kindness while I was under arrest."

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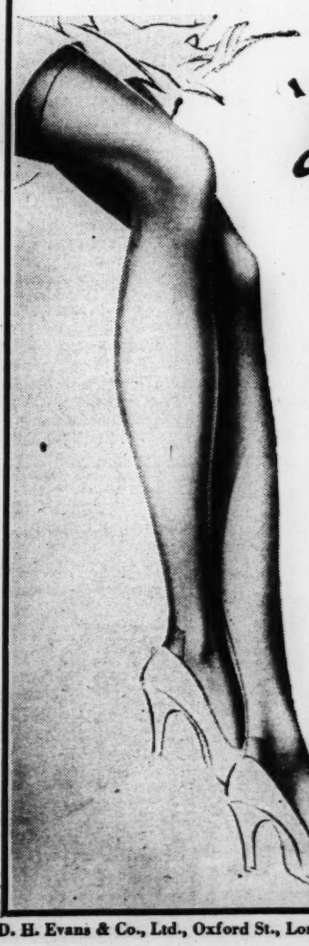

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

By Margaret Gibbs

The toys—Billy, the clown; Geraldine, the best doll; Thomas, the tin soldier; Emily, the rag doll, and Albert, the wooden duck—were so tired of staying in the attic, where they were put when the children outgrew them, that they climbed into a toy airplane and flew away. They came down on an island in a lake, which they named Holiday Island, where they found a Teddy Bear who became quite friendly. One day they went sailing in a cardboard box which they fitted up as a yacht, but when they landed on another island the boat drifted away. A swan went sailing by and Geraldine tried to persuade him to take a note with a string attached to it to Thomas, who had stayed behind on the other island. But the swan hissed with indignation and turned to go.

Chapter Six

BUT Geraldine ran after him. "Oh, Mr. White, please," she cried desperately. "You are such a Noble Bird that I'm sure it wouldn't matter what you conveyed; in fact, you'd make even string look grand."

Mr. Stately White actually smiled. "Don't mention it, madam," said he, completely conquered. "Anything to oblige a lady," and he allowed Geraldine to tie the string about his neck.

"The note is for Thomas," she explained, earnestly. "You can't mistake him—he's a tin soldier. You would notice him anywhere."

"Will Thomas notice him, do you think?" asked Albert, as the toys anxiously watched Mr. Stately White swim slowly away toward Holiday Island.

"Well," said Geraldine, "Thomas is not quick about things, I know. If he were he would be able to pilot the airplane himself and save Billy a lot of trouble; but you don't usually see swans swimming about with strings tied round their necks. I should think even Thomas would notice that there was something strange about that."

Billy Walks a Tight-Rope

By this time Mr. Stately White had reached the island, and now everything depended on Thomas. Eagerly they watched to see what he would do. Yes—he was coming down to the shore! He was untying the string! He was reading the note! Would he understand?

Hurrah! They saw him run toward the tree, and begin to climb. A few moments later he signaled that all was ready.

Instantly Billy climbed the other tree, and secured the string at his end. Then, with Geraldine's sunshade for a balancing pole, he stepped onto the tight rope, and ten minutes later, watching breathlessly, the others saw him land safely on the island.

After that the adventure was soon over. Across the water came a droning sound, and the airplane, with Billy and Thomas aboard, swooped down beside them and conveyed the party safely home.

The toys awoke the day after the adventure with the yacht to find the rain pouring down. "Indoor games, with short, sharp walks before meals," announced Emily.

"Oh why doesn't it clear up!" sighed Geraldine.

What About Home?

"It might go on for weeks," growled Billy. "What do you usually do here, when it rains, Teddy?"

"Get into a hollow tree and shiver," replied Teddy. "But I can't say I like it."

"A cave," remarked Thomas, solemnly, "is perhaps better than a hollow tree in wet weather—but not much."

"We could do with a door, Thomas, like you said," put in Albert.

"Of course," said Geraldine, thoughtfully, "cupboards have doors."

"Yes," agreed Billy, "that old cupboard of ours was dull, but it was dry."

"And warm," added Thomas.

Emily had been watching them all with her squashy smile.

"I suppose," she began, "nobody would like to go home?"

The toys became suddenly alert.

"Home?" repeated Billy. "Well—"

"We've got to go sometime," said Geraldine.

"If everyone else is willing, I am," announced Thomas. "In fact," he added, "I am in any case." Billy sprang up.

"Come on," he cried, "lets!"

"Yes, let's!" came in chorus from the others.

Suddenly a little voice said plaintively, "I suppose you won't be coming here again for a long time." It was Teddy. They had all forgotten about him.

"Oh Teddy!" exclaimed Albert, "we shall miss you."

"And I shall miss you, dreadfully," said Teddy. "You will come again, won't you?"

"Well," said Emily, kindly, "we can't promise, Teddy."

"Couldn't you come home with us?" suggested Albert.

"Yes, do," cried the others.

"But how could I?" said Teddy. "I don't belong to your family, you see."

"You needn't worry about that," laughed Emily. "If you only knew the number of Teddy Bears that young Brian had! He couldn't possibly remember them all. He will just think you are one of those he has forgotten."

"No," he said, "no, thank you. I hate losing you, but I'm a Free Wild Bear—I couldn't live in a cupboard. But you won't forget me, will you?"

"I won't," promised Albert, solemnly. "Never."

Another Passenger

All this time preparations for departure had been going on apace, and at last Emily announced that everything was ready. Then, followed by the disconsolate Teddy, the toys gathered up their bundles and packages and carried them to the airplane. Everything was packed in carefully, and one by one they took their seats.

"Good-by, Teddy! Good-by!" they cried as the airplane began to move swiftly across the ground.

She was just about to rise in the air when Albert clutched Billy's arm, crying, "Stop! Billy, do stop!"

They all looked back. A little brown figure was racing across the ground toward them.

As Billy brought the machine to a standstill, Teddy dashed up to them.

"I'm coming with you," he panted. "Cupboard or no cupboard—I'm coming!"

"Oh, Teddy!" whispered Albert, as the little bear was tucked in beside him, "I AM glad."

And now they really were off. Away sped the airplane, and just as dusk was falling, they flew in through the window of the familiar attic.

"Goodness, how small it seems!" exclaimed Geraldine.

"And how different, somehow," added Thomas.

"Home always looks like that after a holiday," said Emily. "By tomorrow it will look just as it always did. Now, help me to put everything back properly."

Close Quarters

It took some time, but at last the luggage, including the airplane itself, was packed tidily away in the cupboard. Then, tired out, the toys climbed to their own shelf, Teddy finding a corner near Albert, and soon all were fast asleep.

It seemed strange to wake up in the old cupboard the next morning, but they had a great deal to talk about, and the time passed quite pleasantly. It did not pass quite so pleasantly the next day, however, nor the next, and by the time they had been home a week they were beginning to find it dreadfully dull again.

"Are you sorry you came, Teddy?" asked Albert.

"No," replied Teddy, stoutly. "But—but I don't think I like living in a cupboard—much."

"Nor do we," sighed Geraldine. "If only—"

"Hush!" interrupted Emily, "someone is coming."

Another Adventure Begins

A moment later the door of the attic opened and four young people, two boys and two girls, entered.

"Here they are," said the youngest girl, whose name was Joy. "Don't you remember, we put them in this cupboard."

She opened the cupboard door, and began to take the toys out, one by one.

"Where did this Teddy Bear come from?" she said, picking up Teddy. "I don't remember him. He must have been one of yours, Brian."

"I don't recognize him," said Brian, looking at Teddy critically.

"Still, I dare say you are right."

"We'll send them down to the gardener's cottage this afternoon," continued Joy. "Oh! here is dear old Emily!" And she caught Emily up and gave her a hearty kiss.

"Emily, my dear," she said, "I do hope you won't mind being given away. I really must explain matters to you—" and she carried Emily to the further window.

"That's a good way of getting out of the packing!" called Brian as he and the others set to work on the job.

Presently he added, "Come on, Joy; everything is in. We are only waiting for Emily."

Joy gave Emily a final kiss, then laying her down gently with the others closed the lid.

As soon as the four young people had disappeared Geraldine whispered anxiously, "Emily—what has happened? Where are we going?"

"It's all right," answered Emily, "in fact, it's good news. Joy told me all about it. It seems they have decided that it is selfish to keep us in a cupboard when there are children who would be only too glad to have us to play with. So we are to be given to the gardener's boys and girls. Joy says they are very nice and careful, and will love to have us."

"And we shan't be in a cupboard any more?" asked Albert, eagerly.

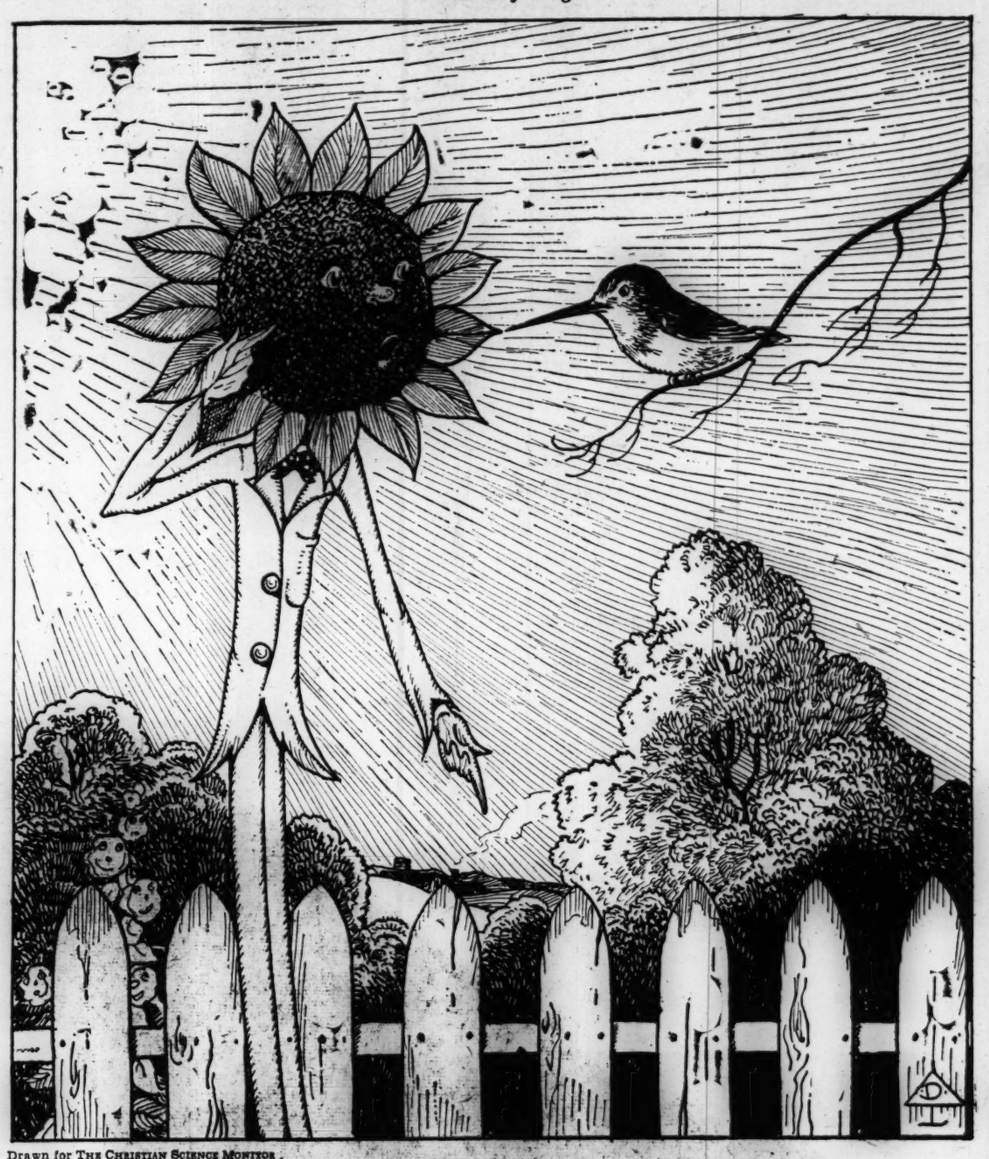
"No," replied Emily. "We are going to live with the children, and be played with just as we used to be."

"How lovely!" sighed Albert.

"How lovely!" echoed all the others.

And then there followed a happy silence.

The End



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

The Sunflower Told the Hummingbird His Sad Story: *A Drawing by Maurice Day*

The Sunflower That Grew

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

THERE was once a garden in which grew many sorts of flowers, petunias and pansies, herbs and mignonette. At the edge of the garden there was a young sunflower, so young that he was about the height of the rest, and they all talked very pleasantly together during the long summer days.

But one fine warm night the sunflower felt something happening: his body was stretching and stretching, his ankles extended more and more under his green trousers, his wrists reached out long and longer below his coat, but, fortunately for him, his clothes grew too.

By morning when the sun rose and the sunflower could look at himself, he was standing far above all the other flowers in the garden. For a little while he felt very proud and pleased, but as he stared into the face of the sun as all sunflowers do, he began to be dizzy with the brightness, and when he reached for his yellow glasses they were not in his little green pocket—no he had left them somewhere on the ground now so far below him that he could never reach to it.

A Lost Handkerchief

Soon afterwards a bee passed by and tickled his nose so that he sneezed and when he reached for his pocket handkerchief—the green one with the white spots in the middle which he prized—that too was not in his pocket. He had left it on the ground.

"Good morning," he called, bending his head as much as he could, "has anyone seen my sun glasses and my green handkerchief?"

But the other flowers went right on talking pleasantly together, never hearing the sunflower's voice so far over their heads.

All morning the sunflower tried to shout to them, and when he grew weary of that, he tried to stretch down his arms to touch the ground again, but struggle as he would he could not bend his long straight body. At last exhausted he looked up to meet the eye of a hummingbird.

"What in the world is the matter with you?" asked the hummingbird, who had been watching him for some time. "You're not even looking at the sun, and I thought a sunflower *always* did."

The sunflower hastily turned his big yellow face to the sun, and then he told the hummingbird his sad story: of how he had grown so fast in one warm night and left his sun glasses and his green handkerchief behind.

What the Hummingbird Did

The hummingbird very obligingly flew down to the flowers and told them what had happened. They too were obliging. They swayed to the west and murmured, softly, "They are not there." They swayed to the west and murmured "They are not there." Then they swayed to the north and still they did not find them, but when they all swayed softly to the south someone called, "Here they are!"

It was one thing to find the glasses and the handkerchief, but quite another to get them up into the sunflower's pocket again. They finally wrapped the glasses in the handkerchief and then tied the ends tightly.

A friendly spider wove a strong rope, and five hundred ants, each holding onto the spider's rope with one or two small black hands, tugged and strained up the sunflower's body.

It tickled him dreadfully, but he held his breath and didn't wiggle for fear of throwing the ants off, and at last, there were his sun glasses and his handkerchief safely in his pocket!

Oh the relief of it! The young sunflower thanked everyone for the trouble they had taken, blew his nose that was still itching, and putting on his yellow glasses once more gazed with happy absorption at the sun.

A Child in An Ancient Land

RACHEL lived in the Holy Land, or Palestine, one of the best-known countries in the world; a hilly land where terraces, planted with grape vines and mulberries, are laid out like giant steps up the mountain slopes.

The swift-flowing Jordan River, which in Biblical times formed the dividing line between the people living in walled towns, and those who were wanderers, lies to the east. Known as the "downcomer" because it flows down hill, the Jordan leaves the Lake of Galilee with the spiky thistles and vermilion red and white oleanders that grow in that vicinity, washes the banks of the lake, and finally flows into the blue waters of the equally famous Dead Sea. Between these two waters lies Palestine, with the lofty mountains of Lebanon to the north, Egypt to the southwest, and the Mediterranean to the west.

At the Well

Rachel lived with her parents in a simple, flat-roofed house, made of large blocks of stone. On the flat roof, the grain was dried and the olives were spread out to ripen. Rachel's father stored wood for fuel on the roof, too, and in the summer the family used it as a place in which to keep cool.

Inside the house was very plain. There was one large living room, a part of which was raised. The animals slept and were fed in the lower section. Mats and quilts served the family as beds which they rolled up in the daytime, and put away in a recess. There were certain jars for honey and oil, and other jars which Rachel filled with water from a near-by well, exactly as that other Rachel did, when she went to water her sheep in bygone days.

Rachel's father fashioned chests from clay, in which her mother kept barley, lentils, raisins and figs that made the basis of their daily meal. Sometimes Rachel's mother cooked the grain with vegetables and a bit of meat, which she served in a large dish. Then the whole family ate, using small flat pieces of bread, instead of forks or spoons.

Rachel's brother tended a flock of lop-eared, horned sheep. With turban wrapped around his head, and sandals on his brown feet, he led his flock from one place to another in search of fresh water and green pastures, just as David, the Psalmist, tended his flock hundreds of years ago. Sometimes he helped press the oil from the olives, and on hot days, he kept watch in the vineyard, for the foxes came to suck the sweet juice from the ripening grapes just as they did in the time of King Solomon, nearly 3000 years ago.

Ancient Caravans

Occasionally she and her mother went to the market to sell the baskets of fruit balanced on their heads. Then Rachel's mother carried Rachel's small sister Sarah in a bag on her back.

Often Rachel's father took her to the near-by town of Bethlehem, the "Place of Bread." There in a grotto, on the eastern slope of a hill, they visited the spot where tradition says Jesus lay in the manger. Colored lamps were burning constantly, an eternal light. In the distance the silvery green olives were growing, and the vines were filled with golden blossoms, for Palestine is still "the land of bread and honey."

When they went to Jerusalem, Rachel would see caravans similar to those which Joseph and his eleven brothers were accustomed to see. The streets were filled with many kinds of people, picturesque to look at, and historic in interest.

There were dark-skinned women, heavily veiled, and Bethlehem women in white dresses, with high peaked headdresses decorated with gold coins. There were Greek and Latin priests in black robes and tall hats, Jewish Rabbis and Christian ministers, peasant women in cotton robes and Mohammedan ladies in silken garments, intermingling with European tourists in sun helmets.

Standing by the iron-barred window of her simple home, Rachel could look out at the terraced mountains, which in the spring were covered with flowers, the symbols of the peace and joy that were a part of her home in the Holy Land.

What Grew in the Flowerpot

ALICE JANE sat beside grandma on a stool in front of the window. Alice Jane was trying to help grandma plan what she would plant in the flowerpot outside her window.

Grandma's flowerpot stood safely on a wide shelf outside the window sill. There grandma could water it from her window. All summer long it made a bright and pretty spot for grandma to look upon.

"I'd like to have something new this year," grandma was saying.

"Yes," said Alice Jane, "it must be different this year. Let me see." Alice Jane put her chin in her hands to help her think. "Last year you had daisies; pansies the year before. What shall it be?"

But the dinner bell called them away just then. And after dinner was over some friends came in to call. So Alice Jane and grandma went to bed with the question still not answered.

Next morning, however, a glad little cry from grandma's room awakened Alice Jane. Grandma was always first in all the house to rise in the morning. She came hurrying in now to Alice Jane's room.

Grandma's eyes were blue and full of smiles as she reached for Alice Jane's hand.

"Alice Jane, come—come quickly!" Grandma's eyes were like stars. "I want you to see what I'm going to have in my flowerpot this year."

Alice Jane slipped from under the covers and followed grandma across the hall. At the door of her room grandma put a finger to her lips, a hushing finger. Alice Jane tip-toed in.

It was all that she could do to keep from crying out at what she saw, however.

Outside grandma's window, busy with straw and string, Mrs. Robin stood on the edge of grandma's flowerpot. As they stood watching, Mr. Robin flew up with more grass and a feather in his yellow bill.

"That is what is going to grow in my flowerpot this year." Grandma's voice was like a little song.

"A nest," smiled Alice Jane; "a real robin's nest. Oh, grandma, we can see the eggs and everything!"

"Yes, if we are careful not to frighten them," answered grandma.

And they were careful.

Grandma used the windows across the room and left that one closed. The birds soon learned that they had friends behind the window glass. Mrs. Robin even chirped a bright good-morning now and then after a bit.

Best of all, she laid four eggs, blue as the sky, for grandma and Alice Jane and all the rest of the family to peek at.

Such a crying, hungry bird family came from them! Such a dear little family that everyone was sorry when at last it was time for them to fly away.

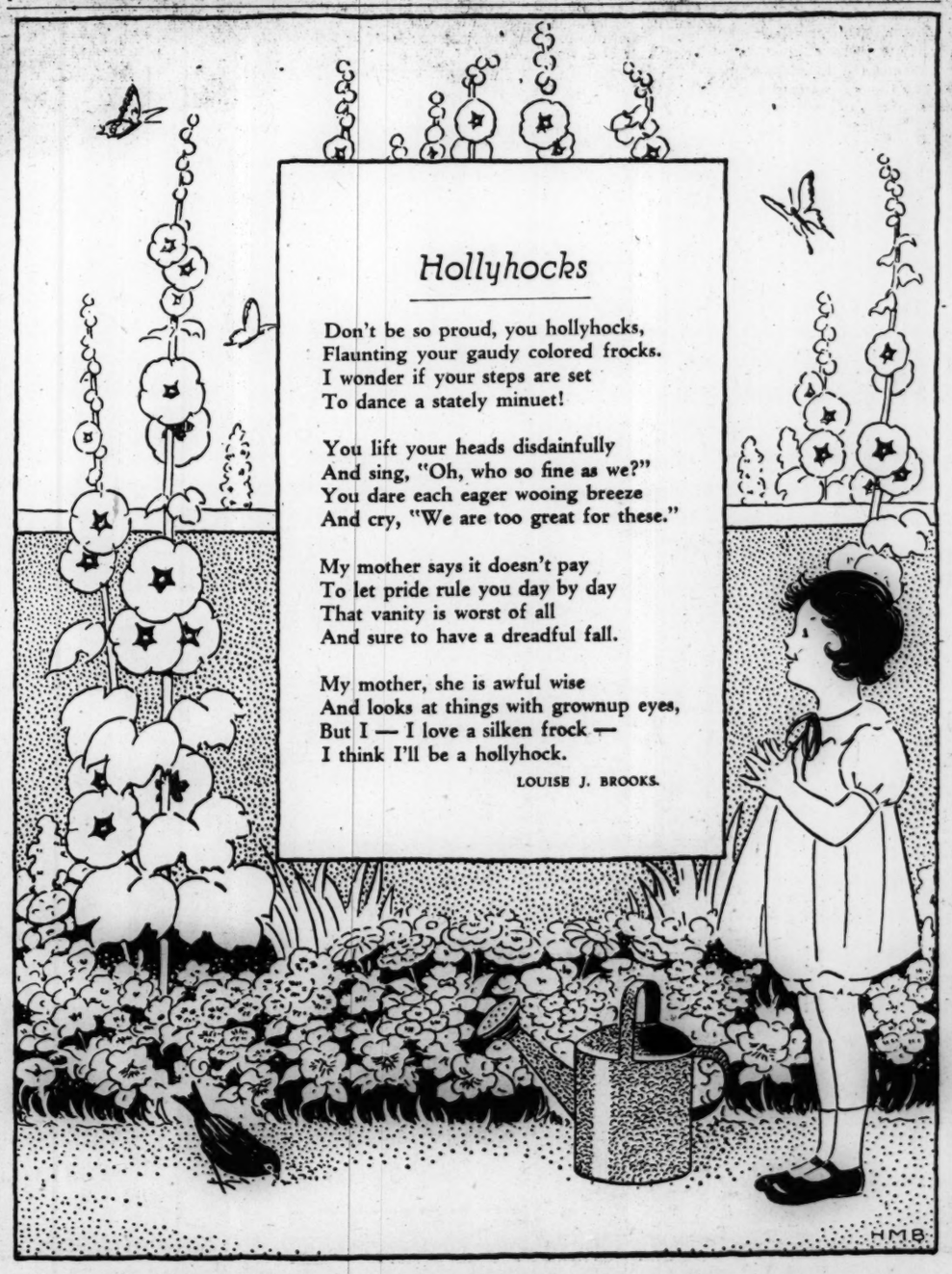
"Well, anyway, grandma," Alice Jane said when the nest was cold and empty, "anyway, your flowerpot did hold something new and different."

"Yes," said grandma, smiling. "It was quite the most beautiful flowerpot I ever had on my window sill. I wouldn't mind one bit if I had another just like that one next year."

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Such a Hungry Family the Young Robins Were

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)


Hollyhocks
Don't be so proud, you hollyhocks,
Flaunting your gaudy colored frocks.
I wonder if your steps are set
To dance a stately minuet!
You lift your heads disdainfully
And sing, "Oh, who so fine as we?"
You dare each eager wooing breeze
And cry, "We are too great for these."
My mother says it doesn't pay
To let pride rule you day by day
That vanity is worst of all
And sure to have a dreadful fall.
My mother, she is awful wise
And looks at things with grownup eyes,
But I — I love a silken frock —
I think I'll be a hollyhock.
LOUISE J. BROOKS.
HMB

But I Wanted to Walk

OF COURSE I agreed with the family when they said it was a hot day, but I did not agree when they said it was too hot for walking. I argued that I could not see things, when traveling at more than three miles per hour. They replied that I should not see anything if I traveled at less, because of the dust raised by the people who traveled at more. All of which was far too involved, considering the weather.

So I watched them go their various ways at more than three miles per hour.

"If you find the road too dusty, take a tonga," was the parting admonition; and I was left in a cloud of tingling sand and the smoke from three separate exhausts.

* * *

MOHAMMED KHAN HOVERED comfortingly, as if he felt that I had been cruelly deserted. "Huzzoor tea wanting?" he asked, gently. And, on my replying that this particular highness did not require tea: "Bicycle wanting?" he tried again. But I shook my head, and set off with a firm step toward the gate.

The garden was quiet; that is quiet, if you do not count the incessant call of doves in the cone-blossomed chestnut trees, the thrilling bulbuls reiterating: "Pretty little creature, pretty little chap," as they darted through the grapevines; the sparrows, naughty things, calling: "Cherry-cherry-cherry" in the tree all hung with red fruit, and countless other calls and cries and chatterings. But, even so, the garden was quiet, compared with the world outside.

* * *

I BENT TO the rise beyond the drive. The sandalmaker was squatting by the gate as usual, his tools and his leathers around him. With the inexhaustible patience of the Oriental, he was slowly and calmly fashioning a sandal, at the same time listening and making interjectory comments to the sweetmeat vendor who sat on his heels beside him. The sweetmeat vendor kept his pole over his shoulder, but allowed the big basket trays of his wares to rest on the ground before and behind his gray-garbed form.

A car swept by, as I crossed the road, and I blinked through the mist of soft dust to see the vendor lazily flap the loose sleeve of his shirt over the trays of sweets. Quite an ineffectual movement, I should say, if his intention was to cleanse the contents. The grunt of a bullock driver caused me to step out of the way and walk on the narrow ledge beside a dried-up stream. There were three bullock carts, laden with wood, traveling so slowly that for some distance the bullocks and I walked abreast. The beasts lurched along, shoulders together, supporting each other. It seemed like a house of cards. I had the impression that, if I blew fairly hard, they would flop down, heads, shoulders, and humps, bells jingle-jangling. At the impatient clang of a horse-tonga bell the driver tapped the outside bullock with a stick, making the creature push harder than before against its fellow, in order that the smart, well-sprung, brass-rigged tonga could prance by.

* * *

I DECIDED THAT the creaking bullock carts were too slow and were inclined to block my view somewhat, so I quickened my pace towards a neat pebbled drive crowned at its seeming apex by a white-domed building. In the shade of a pomegranate tree with pendant red blossoms, a dingy little family of children played. The oldest, a girl, appeared to be no more than six years old; while the youngest was a baby whose apparel consisted of a minute shirt and an amulet set with turquoise. This little mite was endeavoring to stagger after his companions as they played; but, failing sadly, sprawled, wailing, in the dust. Immediately the biggest girl rushed to him and, gathering the infant to her, crooned: "Little boy, little boy," which only caused the child to weep the more. Finally, glancing up, she noticed me coming.

"See, chokra!" she cried. "See the memsahib." Then, taking one little fat fist in hers, she touched the baby forehead, in greeting, at the same time pressing her other hand to her brow, "Say 'Salaam, memsahib'," she instructed her charge. Instantly the howls ceased and the baby lisped his greeting over and over again, the girl urging him to shout louder as I moved away. He only ceased to call when I ceased to reply.

* * *

AT A TURNING, where the road bridged a narrow stream, two small boys, tunics caked with mud and embroidered caps awry, were sending little sticks and pieces of paper through the tunnel from one side of the road to the other. Here were pretty gardens with tall trees of broom and an abundance of roses, myriads of blossoms of many colors and kinds, but mostly the bright pink variety that the scent-makers buy. When I turned into the main road, I saw the attar being made. In low-roofed open-fronted shops sat the manufacturers with knees to chin, dingily clad men, sorting the pink, velvety petals with quick brown fingers. In front of them on the pavement open fires were burning, while above great red clay caldrons, double-bulbed like huge cottage loaves, were balanced, wherein was heated the precious attar.

I stood for some time, watching the fluttering petals and the steaming vessels, while around me padded the quiet-footed folk. Not all of them were townsmen. Some were peasants in big black turbans above black-bearded faces.

* * *

I WALKED ON slowly amid a whirling procession of bicycles, ridden by farmers from outlying districts, who come thus to town and then, purchases complete, go home at ease in a tonga with the bicycle slung in the rear. Here were quiet camels, philosophically chewing dry thorny scrub as they knelt, tethered, before the grain stores. Some, having finished the ration of thorn allotted to them, ate the wisps of straw that hung from eaves and from walls of primitively made bricks.

And so, as I walked, I saw the never-ending cavalcade of everyday doings. I entered a shop. A chair was hastily brought by an obsequious brown man in Western clothes, but sans collar or tie.

"Lady-sahib will sit here? It is hot weather today, and dusty for the lady-sahib's goodself to walk."

"But I wanted to walk," I said.

A. B.

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Old Plantation Days

SOME of the charm that made the life of the old South glamorous still lingers on a few plantations that have been so cut off from the outside world by rivers, wide swamps and lack of roads, they are still undisturbed by the restless present.

Wistfully holding to the past when they were a part of a civilization never excelled in America, they keep their backs turned to the future and persistently ignore that strange thing called progress which so often means change without betterment. . . .

Stately Big Houses placed at the end of long shaded avenues were decorated with stuccoed ceilings, frieze mouldings, carved balustrades and porches, and furnished with things imported from England. Box-bordered gardens were filled with shrubbery and flowers that were prized in the mother country. Kitchens were separate houses that sat clear across clean-swept back yards, near vegetable gardens and smoke houses where meat was cured and stored. Behind them stood cabins where the house servants lived, and farther back were barns, stables, and carriage houses.

White overseers lived in comfortable houses placed at the end of "Quarter Streets," long rows of solid cabins where the field hands lived, so that watchful eyes and ears could know how the slaves behaved when not at work.

It did not take many years for these large isolated plantations to become self-sufficient kingdoms which offered their owners every opportunity to develop resourcefulness and acquire sufficient means to live in the extravagant style which lack of means had hindered them from doing before they came to America.—JULIA PETERKIN, in "Roll, Jordan Roll," (New York: Ballou.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © H. Armstrong Roberts

A CHILD'S WONDERMENT IN A GARDEN

A CHILD'S garden is different from ours. In their gardens, flowers grow to gigantic size; the poppies are above their heads, the box borders are tall hedges. How rarely we take into consideration the perspective of the person who is not yet as high as the door handle! The small person in the picture will perhaps recall, long years afterwards, how the tulips came to her chin.

"Tulips are smaller now," she may say and smile at the childish fancy. But one thing she will always be glad of throughout the years—that, as a child, she was brought up in gardens. To be a child and not know a garden, that is a hard fate.

To be able to get up in the morning and run down to look for the first damask rose, the first lilies of the valley, the first violets of the year; to watch the plum blossom bud and bloom and fall; to see the bird's nest in the old beech; these are delights that fill our retrospective thoughts with memories of beauty.

People in America do not make gardens enough; they have forgotten their English ancestry in this; perhaps their days are too full. Yet gardens never fail us; they are an unceasing joy. Even in the winter months, they beckon us; and in spring, and summer, and fall, they fill us with their sweetness and their glory.

A Good Mechanic

SLOWLY we are coming to anchor. After the lonely coast of southern Ireland we were passing yesterday, the Isle of Wight glows warm and inviting with its long cream-colored sands, its green lawns and red brick houses.

Never has the Channel been fairer. In this calm June weather the customary wash-board rhythm seems remarkably smooth. Through a gauze of delicate emerald—an almost invisible veil of atmosphere—the sea and sky shimmer in waves of turquoise and cerulean and verdigris, breaking through into more intense ridges of sapphire and cobalt. And on this lavish field of blue and green and blue-green, giddy little boats go dancing with copper-colored sails.

Gradually the great motors in the bowels of this steam-fed leviathan become soundless and still. With sudden and unaccustomed distinctness we hear the running of feet, the hollow clatter of shoes on the wooden decks, the patter of stewards in corridors, the knock of ping-pong balls in the lounge, the din of making the vessel fast. Cables fall heavily across the floor marked out for shuffle-board. Stevedores and sailors shout instructions at one another as they manipulate wardrobe trunks, perambulators, bicycles, portmanteaux, pianos, ponies and crates of grapefruit.

Class barriers are down, for the little iron gates are open. The pompous ocean-sentries are no longer on guard; they have donned their white housekeeping jackets and are wheeling luggage about. Close to the rail a knot of passengers, whom we have not seen during the voyage, men and women who have evidently wandered up from Third, are gazing silently at the huge Southampton dock. One of them, a shabby fellow, mature yet boyish, bears that indefinable stamp of one whose youth was arrested while still in the bud and whose grim, subsequent experience was superimposed and has remained a baffling, uncomfortable misfit.

His brows are wrinkled, under the cloth cap. Lines of hunger and conflict have bitten deep into the leaner portion of the jowl. The mouth in repose is sober, almost severe; but at this moment, as his gray eyes gleam with affection, focused on the shore, it curves upward in a smile.

"Getting off here?" asks the man standing next to him.

"No," he replies, "going on to London."

"Home there?"

"Glasgow."

"Been out in the States long?"

"Fourteen years."

The conversation jerks along. He is an engineer. He served in Flanders and in the Dardanelles. After the war, he couldn't settle in Scotland. Now he believes he can. He stops answering questions. His eyes have grown larger. They are bright with an emotion akin to reverence. Still gazing at the government hangars he murmurs: "I trained for the Aviation there."

His hands, horny with labor, spread firmly over the rail, as he adds: "Lawrence of Arabia was in the R. A. F. He, too, was a mechanic."

We are called to the deck lounge to show our passports; and, as we move away from the engineer, as we leave him dreaming of his hero, we recall the lines which the "Uncrowned King" of Arabia wrote about himself: "I have been . . . a good mechanic. . . ."

P. P. S.

Shrimper at Sunset

(Tientsin)

THE canal is pink and silver
Under a pink and silver sky.
Across a narrow dike
The lone figure of an old man
Moves slowly,
He stoops,
Drawing his tiny shrimp-trap
From the twilit water—
Then puts it back
With a single ripple
On the tinted smoothness.

Silently
His double silhouette plods on:
One, lone and dark
On the thin dike,
Against the pink and silver sky;
One reflected,
Black and slow,
In the pink and silver water.

M. M. M.

"CUIDADO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO nuestro pensamiento se fija principalmente en hechos espirituales, se encuentran a menudo, en acontecimientos sencillos y dichos corrientes, advertencias que nos ayudan a lograr un entendimiento más pleno de las verdades espirituales y a demostrar aquella libertad que es la herencia del hombre.

"Cuidado" es un consejo que se oye frecuentemente. Por lo general se ofrece con la buena intención de evitar un accidente o de protegerle a uno de algún mal que de otra manera podría privarle de salud, felicidad o éxito. Mientras este cuidado tenga por base la creencia que la vida está en la materia y por lo tanto sujeta a lo que llamamos leyes materiales, no puede ser de ayuda real o permanente.

Pasos progresivos significan adelanto espiritual. La vigilancia constructiva guarda el pensamiento claro para dar la bienvenida a las ideas correctas que adelantan nuestra jornada hacia el cielo, la armonía. Mary Baker Eddy describe el camino por el cual la humanidad tiene que andar en su demostración de la armonía, cuando dice en la página 566 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Como los hijos de Israel fueron guiados triunfalmente a través del Mar Rojo, las oscuras mareas bajas y altas del temor humano—como fueron llevados a través del desierto, andando cansados por el gran yermo de las esperanzas humanas y anticipando las alegrías prometidas,—así la idea espiritual guiará todos nuestros deseos justos en su jornada desde los sentidos hacia el Alma, desde el concepto material de la existencia al espiritual, hacia la gloria preparada para los que aman a Dios."

La jornada que implica progreso espiritual es enteramente mental, y empieza con el abandono del concepto material de la existencia, reemplazándolo por la conciencia espiritual. El hombre cuyos deseos puros sean guiados por la Mente divina en esta jornada, puede estar seguro de que alcanzará su objetivo últimamente. Su progreso será rápido y constante, mientras que su mirada se fije en la meta y su pensamiento esté alerta, cuidando que cada paso sea hacia adelante en su camino del progreso espiritual.

En su explicación de la naturaleza de Dios y del hombre, la Ciencia Cristiana muestra a la humanidad la manera de salvarse del temor, del pecado y de la enfermedad. Esta religión explica lógicamente que el hombre creado a la imagen de Dios ya está en plena posesión de este estado perfecto, consciente de que es ahora mismo la expresión completa del Alma infinita.

La humanidad, sin embargo, no conociendo la verdad espiritual de la creación, necesita ser iluminada mediante la aceptación de ideas verdaderas y su aplicación prática en una manera justa o correcta de pensar y de vivir. Esta aceptación de ideas verdaderas es el proceso que se puede comparar a una jornada. Durante este proceso de iluminación cada uno elimina de su pensamiento ciertas creencias materiales que parecen enredarle, adoptando las verdades espirituales que le permiten probar su dominio sobre todo lo que no sea la imagen y semejanza de Dios, el bien.

Un paso gigantesco en esta jornada hacia el cielo es la negación de las pretensiones de la materia, el rehusar la aceptación del testimonio de los sentidos como real o efectivo.

Esta negación a las pretensiones de la materia sería una tarea bien ardua, si se emprendiese con alguna duda posible respecto a su último resultado,—medido éste en términos de libertad verdadera y triunfo final. Pero cuando se haya vislumbrado la verdad de que la materia no es nada más que un concepto ilusivo de lo que llamamos la mente mortal, entonces ya no se necesita obscurecer el camino con el temor latente de que rechazando las pretensiones de realidad en la materia tal vez se pierda algo que tenga cierto grado de realidad o de substancia. Cuando los pensamientos de uno se fijen en la totalidad del Espíritu, sus pasos serán felices. "Por Jehová son ordenados los pasos del hombre piadoso, y él se deleita en su camino. Aunque cayere, no será postrado, porque Jehová le sustenta con su mano" (SALMOS, 37:23, 24).

Guardamos nuestros pasos eficazmente, cuando pensamos y obramos de una manera correcta y justa, cuando servimos a Dios, sirviendo a nuestros semejantes. Un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana, que se estaba esforzando por demostrar la libertad espiritual, de esta manera haciendo las relaciones humanas más felices, encontró necesario aplicar a sí mismo este consejo: "Cuidado," cuando la crítica o la falta de caridad hacia otros trataban de entrar en su pensamiento. Así también cuando los accidentes, la ansiedad, la hostilidad o el temor—entre individuos, o entre naciones—asaltaron su pensamiento, encontró refugio en el entendimiento de que su obra era tener sus ojos fijados en la meta de la última demostración espiritual, que toda la humanidad ha de alcanzar a medida que una manera de pensar más iluminada penetre más hondamente en la conciencia humana.

La evidencia de que el maestro vigilaba con celo espiritual, se encuentra en el relato de su vida. Resistió la tentación de reconocer como real cualquier clase de mal. Cuando le fueron ofrecidos gran poder y un reino material para él mismo, rehusó postrarse ante la creencia de que la materia pudiera darnos felicidad o éxito. Además, su reconocimiento de Dios como la única Mente, la única causa, libertó a los enfermos y pecadores que se acercaron a él para ser curados.

Así también Mary Baker Eddy vigiló su pensamiento. Se negó a usar su entendimiento espiritual para fines egoístas. Con propósito abnegado y esfuerzo constante trabajó para dar su descubrimiento a la humanidad.

Hay gran necesidad de trabajadores leales y constantes en la viña del Señor. ¿Podremos hacer menos, pues, que vigilar nuestros pasos mentales?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

High Tide

YOU are different every morning, rocky shore,—
Today the full flood tide comes welling through
Each crevice of each boulder at my door,
And, risen level with the meadow-rue,
Jewel-weed, purple asters, wild sweet peas,
And morning glories bordering the bank,
Coaxes the driftwood tossed by windy seas
To shove out here and there a needed plank
And bridge the gap between the sea and land;—
Uplifted by your slow rise I am caught
Twice over when a seagull takes his stand,—
Illumined whiteness in a rounded spot
Upon a ruddy ledge, as if the full
Flood tide of life were brimming in a gull.

—WILBERT SNOW, in "Selected Poems." (New York: Mitchell.)

"Watch your step"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one's thought is centered mainly on spiritual facts, one frequently finds in simple events and common sayings reminders which help him to gain a fuller understanding of spiritual truths, and to demonstrate man's heritage of freedom.

"Watch your step," is advice often heard. Usually, it is offered with the well-intentioned effort to prevent accident or in some way to protect one from evil which would otherwise deprive one of health, happiness, or success. So long as this watching is done on the basis that life is in matter, and therefore at the mercy of so-called material laws, it cannot be of real or permanent assistance.

Forward steps mean spiritual progress. Constructive watchfulness keeps the thought clear to welcome right ideas which speed the journey toward heaven, harmony. The way traversed by humanity in the demonstration of harmony is described by Mary Baker Eddy when she writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 566), "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God."

The journey involving spiritual progress is entirely mental, and it begins with the surrender of a material sense of existence for spiritual consciousness. The one whose pure desires are being guided on this journey is certain of ultimate attainment. His progress will be rapid and steady so long as his gaze is fixed on the goal, and his thought alert in watching that each step is a forward one in the path of spiritual progress.

In its explanation of the nature of God and man, Christian Science shows mankind the way of salvation from fear, sin, sickness, disease. Indeed, this religion logically explains that man in God's image is already in full possession of his perfect estate, conscious that he is now the complete expression of infinite Soul.

Mankind, however, ignorant of the spiritual facts of creation, must become enlightened through the acceptance of true ideas and their utilization in right thinking and living. This acceptance of true ideas is the process which may be likened to a journey. During the enlightening process each one drops from his thinking material beliefs which seem to engulf him, and adopts spiritual truths which enable him to prove his dominion over all that is unlike good.

A giant step in the journey heavenward is the denial of the claims of matter, the refusal to accept sense testimony as real or effective.

Denial of the claims of matter would be an arduous task if undertaken with a possible doubt as to the ultimate result, measured in terms of real freedom and final triumph. But when one has glimpsed the truth that matter is nothing but an unreal concept of the so-called mortal mind, he no longer need darken his pathway with the lingering feeling that in denying matter's claim to reality he is likely to lose something which holds a measure of reality or substance. When one's thought is centered on the allness of Spirit, one's steps are happy ones. "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand" (Psalms 37:23, 24).

We effectively watch our step when we think rightly, act rightly, and serve God by serving our fellow men. A student of Christian Science who was striving to demonstrate spiritual freedom, and thereby happify human relationships, found it helpful to apply to himself the admonition, "Watch your step," when criticism or a lack of loving-kindness toward another sought to enter his thought. Likewise, when accident, greed, hostility, or fear, among either individuals or nations, forced itself upon his thought, he found refuge in knowing that his work was to keep his eye on the goal of the ultimate spiritual demonstration, which all mankind is destined to attain as enlightened thinking more deeply permeates human consciousness.

Evidence that the Master watched with spiritual zeal is given in the record of his life. He resisted the temptation to acknowledge evil of any kind as real. When offered great power and a material kingdom for himself, he refused to bow to the belief that matter could bring happiness or success. Moreover, his recognition of God as the only Mind, the only cause, freed the sick and sinning who came to him for help.

Mrs. Eddy, likewise, watched her thought. She refused to use her understanding for selfish gain. With unselfish purpose and steadfast effort she labored to give her discovery to mankind.

There is great need for faithful workers in the vineyard. Can we, then, do less than watch our mental step?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Woods at Night

EERIE gleams the stump where red squirrels burrow;
A bar of burnished silver, the birch log shines;
A fox barks sharp in a rock-heaped hollow;
Swift wings flit among the pines;

Brittle twigs crackle as small paws patter,
Pad upon the brown spills, rustle fern-fronds dry;
Something stirs a spruce-bough—dew-gems glitter,
Flashing in the moonlight as they fly;

Sullen crash and crunch where a far bulk blunders—
Vast moose tramping through brush-thatched brake;
Shrill hoots an owl—What witchery, the splendors
Of hours when the forest shadows wake!

HAROLD WILLARD GLEASON

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Commodity and Money Markets

Market Continues Its Upward Trend In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Prices tilted forward in today's stock market, with profit taking cutting only a small figure in the proceedings.

Buoyed by the continued flow of constructive economic items, many issues pushed up to new five-year tops with gains ranging from fractions to 2 or more points.

The late tone was firm. Share transfers were around 1,500,000.

Farm implement shares rallied when further rainfall aided parts of the drought-stricken corn belt. J. I. Case and Deere pushed ahead about 3 points each and International Harvester improved. Other gainers included Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Western Union, Radio, Consolidated Edison, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Magma Copper, United Aircraft, Boeing, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Standard Oil of California, Shell Union, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Houdaille-Hershey, Yellow Truck, Crosley Radio, Link-Belt, Continental Can, Pullman and Corn Products.

Oils in Good Demand

Foreign gold currencies were quiet and lower in terms of the dollar. Wheat and cotton moved ahead, while corn fell back.

The Spanish upheaval, while being watched closely by financial circles, was believed generally to have had little market effect.

Activity of some of the coppers was coincident with the expansion of foreign sales of the red metal and expectations voiced by a few observers that the domestic price might be hoisted in the near future.

The oils gave a relatively good account of themselves. A sharp jump in gasoline consumption was reported over the week end and stocks of motor fuel in storage were found to have declined steadily since April.

Selected rails, utilities and specialties were being studied in the light of earnings statements which, for the second quarter, are the best for several years.

Rubber equities came in for attention as demand for tires and other products of this industry appeared to be broadening.

Traders also took a closer look at merchandising shares as retail sales throughout the country were holding at a satisfactory level, and wholesale purchases indicated that stores are looking for a large fall business.

U. S. Bonds Improve

Further recovery in U. S. government issues following last week's shake-out brightened the bond market today.

Shortly before noon gains of about 1-32 to 2-32 prevailed in the treasury list. More aggressive on the advance than the rank and file were the 2¾s of 1951 which were up about 5-32. The only loser of the group was the 4¼ per cent loan which was down about 4-32.

Among rail liens which improved fractions to around a point were Chesapeake Corp. 5s of 1947, Great Northern 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

A handful of industrials up as much included Allis Chalmers 4s, Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

International Telephone 5s yielded nearly two points while Consolidated Edison 3¼s and American Telephone 5s were off slightly.

Foreigns were mixed with small gains and losses about even. South American loans were up a little. Italian 7s and Japan 6½s were down a peg.

Canada Wheat Loss Makes Prices Soar

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Authoritative unofficial estimates that Canada's prairie provinces will harvest little more than half a crop this season hoisted wheat prices today, notwithstanding corn market weakness.

As a result of more than 3000 miles of observation by a widely known Chicago crop expert, the three prairie provinces, Canada's bread basket, were figured as promising to average not more than 10 bushels an acre. It was added that nearly one-third of Canada's acreage is now practically a failure, regardless of future weather.

Wheat closed firm, 1 cent to 1⅝ above Saturday's finish, Sept. 103⅛-¾, Dec. 1.04-04⅛, corn ⅞-1¼ down, Sept. 85⅝-85, Dec. 78⅜-¾, oats unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Today's stock market closed steady with a demand for industrial shares, especially textiles, cement and electrical issues. Steels, oil and home rails also moved higher, the latter in anticipation of favorable dividend announcements. Kaffirs were higher on Cape Town buying.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone, coal and railroad issues being in demand. Other sections of the list moved irregularly.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed unchanged to ½d. lower. The market declined more than a penny early today on the weak technical position and easier American market, but rallied partially on firmness in Winnipeg.

Cotton closed lower although scattered buying and trade calling was sufficient to absorb realizing and hedging on the decline.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury as of July 17: Receipts, $15,149,249.64; repayments of $25,011,550.68 created a credit for the day of $4,224,990.78 instead of the usual expenditures. Balance, $2,411,865,451.12. Customs receipts for the month, $17,537,060.24. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $176,503,371.40. Expenditures, $313,952,861.29 despite repayments of $60,477,718 by the Commodity Credit Corporation and $154,225,730 by the RFC which created a credit of $28,173,961.42 in emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $36,450,189.89. Gross debt, $33,514,521,268.48, a decrease of $1,864,567 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,630,253,205.79.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 18
52½	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	54⅞	54	54⅞	54
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	64⅛	63¼	64⅛	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20)	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (2) (5%b)	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
28	27½	Addressograph (.60)	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
74	58	Air Reduction (1⅝)	58	76¾	76	77
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
17⅞	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
37⅞	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	38¼	36½	36½	38¼
36½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	36	35	35	36
36½	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	36	35	35	36
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43	42½	42½	43½
39¼	26⅞	Alleghaney Steel (1)	29	29	29	29
211½	157	Allied Chem (6)	211¾	210	210	211½
26⅞	23½	Allied Mills (¾c)	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25⅝
12⅜	6¾	Allied Stores	12¼	11⅞	12	12
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82⅝	82	82⅝	..
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	48	47½	47⅞	47¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	108⅛	107	108	108
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	49½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	41¼	40¾	41	40⅝
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	..
144	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	135½	135½	135½	..
137½	115½	Am Can (4)	136⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135½
166½	162¾	Am Can pf (7)	165⅞	165⅛	165⅝	165
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	37¼	36¾	36¾	37⅛
75½	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	76¾	76	76½	..
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	97¾	97	97¾	..
58¾	31	Am Chain	51	48½	48½	50¾
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	11¼	11	11⅛	10¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞
28⅛	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	26⅛	26	26	26¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	4¼	4	4	4¼
9¼	6½	Am & For Pow	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
45¼	29¾	Am & For Pow 6	40⅞	40½	40⅞	40¼
37⅞	25	Am & For Pow 6	35	35	35	35
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
21	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	21½	20	21⅛	21
8¾	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
44	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	44⅛	43⅞	44	..
4¾	2⅞	Am Ice	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	12	11¾	12	12
36¼	23½	Am Locomotive	27⅝	27	27¼	27¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	82⅜	82	82	81½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	23	23	23
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼b)	12⅛	12	12	12
35⅞	27	Am Metal	32½	31¼	32½	..
14⅛	7½	Am Power & Lt	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	13¾
69¾	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (2½)	68⅜	67½	68	66⅞
78⅛	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (3)	77½	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	21½
35	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	27
27	18	Am Seating	26⅞	26	26	26¾
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	87⅞	86	87⅛	86
33⅞	20½	Am Steel Fdrs	32½	32¼	32	30¾
125	107⅜	Am Steel F pf (2)	123½	123⅛	123½	122½
36	26	Am Stores (2)	27½	27¼	27¼	27¾
61⅞	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55⅝	55½	55⅝	55½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	23½	22¾	23½	22¾
18	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	172	171¼	171¾	171¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	100	100	100	100
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102	101½	1$1⅜	102¼
11⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
26	19¼	Am Wat W & E	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
137½	92¾	Am Wat Ir pf (6)	106	106	106	6
11½	7⅞	Am Woolen	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
70⅞	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	64⅜	62¼	62¼	64¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1	1	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr Pap pf (h)	7¾	6	6	6⅞
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¼	4	4	4¼
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (2b)	39⅞	39	39¾	38¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½b)	52½	50	52½	48¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	20	20	20½
15	9	Andes Copper	12	11	12	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1⅞)	41½	41⅛	41½	..
7¾	4⅜	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
84	68¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
47¾	34½	Armstrong Cork 1½*)	56½	56¼	56½	56¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
18	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	17	17⅛	17
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF 2e)	83¾	83	83	82⅝
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105	105	105	105
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	30¾	29⅜	29¾	30
25	11	Atl Gulf & W I	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23⅝
31	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	28	28	28	..
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	31	30⅜	30⅞	30⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	61⅝	61½	61½	61
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	33	32½	32¾	32½
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
		—B—				
6⅞	2¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
54½	29½	Baldwin L ph (h)	43½	43	43	43⅛
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	32¼	31¾	31¾	31¾
4	2⅜	Bald L And (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	14½	14⅛	14¼	15
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf (.80)	92	92	92	92
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
19⅝	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar (3a)	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	113	113	113	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (7)	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
37	35	Beech Creek (2)	93⅞	93¾	93¾	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	29	28½	28½	29
54¾	48	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	51	50½	50½	51
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	54⅜	53⅝	53¾	53½
19	107⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	117⅛	117⅛	117⅞	117½
120¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf	114	114	114	114
15⅞	9⅛	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	14¾	13¾	13	12⅞
16¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
22½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	23½	23½	23½	..
99	78	Blumenthal pf	78	78	78	..
20½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	25⅜	24½	24½	24½
63¼	44	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47	47	47	47¼
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (4)	87	87	87	..
31	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	30⅞	30½	30⅞	30⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	79¾	79	79	79½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15⅛	14⅞	15	14⅞
7-32	⅛	Bridgeport Brass B rts		⅛	17-32	½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	54	53	53	53
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	47½	47½	47½	..
45½	29¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	49½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101¼	101	101¼	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8½	8½	8½	..
56½	44½	Brokolyn Un Gas (3)	50¼	49¾	49¾	50¼
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	..
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	9½	9½	9½	..
14¼	8⅜	Bucyrus Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16¾
122¼	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾¶)	122	122	122	..
15⅞	9⅛	Bud Mfg	13¼	13	13	12⅞
1¼	1	Budd rts 2 pd	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
31½	20⅜	Bullard (¼b)	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
13⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	31⅞	31	31	31⅜
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	29	28½	29	28⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19⅞	19	19¾	19
6¾	2⅝	Butte Copper	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4⅜
25¼	16½	Byers	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
74	54⅛	Byers pf	63	63	63	..
30	22	Byron Jackson (1⅞)	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1¼)	35⅜	35¾	35⅜	35⅞
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅛
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1⅞)	35⅜	35	35	35¾
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14¼	13⅞	14	14⅛
16	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13	13¼	13¼
43⅞	37	Cannon Mills (2)	40½	40½	40½	40½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	16½	15⅞	16½	16⅜
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
186	92½	Case Thresh	161½	159	159	157½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76¼	75	76¼	75¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	25⅜	23½	25	23⅝
31½	19	Celotex Co	25⅜	25½	25½	25
73	54	Celotex Co pf	72	72	72	71
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	32	31½	31½	31½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	46⅛	45	45	46
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅞	53½	54⅞	53
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103½	103½	103½	103½
69¼	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	57	57	57	..
85¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	84¼	83½	84	..
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68½	68¼	68½	68¼
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8
31⅜	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½)	27¼	27	27⅛	27
27	11⅞	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
4⅞	2¼	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	2⅞
12⅛	6¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
20¼	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	16½	16¾	16¾	16¼
57½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	56¾	56	56¾	..
3	1⅛	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6⅔ (h)	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 7⅙ (h)	6½	6	6	6¼
31¾	19⅜	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29¼	28¾	28⅝	29¾
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8¾
117⅜	85½	Chrysler (6)	117⅜	116⅛	116⅛	116
19⅞	13¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80½	80½	80½	80
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	..
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	35⅝	35¼	35¾	34
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (1⅝)	34	33¾	34	34
70½	48	*Cluett Peabody (3)	52¼	53¼	53¼	..
108½	84	Coca Cola (2)	109½	107	109½	..
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½
106½	102¾	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104	104	104	4/
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	47½	47⅛	47⅛	47½
28⅝	8¼	Colonial2Bea Oil	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5¼
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	29	26½	28	26½
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	26¾	26½	26¾	..
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	26¼	26	26¼	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	21⅜	21	21¼	21
107¼	90⅛	Columbia G pf A (6)	106	106	106	105¾
99	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	97½	97½	97½	97½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	39	38⅛	38⅜	38¼
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	131	128	131	130⅜
68¾	44	Comm Credit (3)	71	68⅞	70¾	68¾
103¾	100⅛	Com Credit pf n (4x)	105¼	103¾	105	103¾
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	78¾	78	78¾	78
116½	110⅜	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	118	117¾	118	..
116¾	97	Comm I Tr pf (4x)	117	117	117	116¼
24⅝	14⅛	Commw Edison (.60)	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15
5½	2¼	Commwlth & So	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	76¾
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
44½	32⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35⅞	34⅝	34¾	34½
20	10	Consl Ry & Lt	13	12¼	12¾	12¼
13⅞	8	Consol Cigar	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	74	74	74	..
4⅜	2	Consol Cigar vtc	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	3¾
20½	12¼	Consol Cigar vtc pf	15⅜	16¼	16¼	..
7¼	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17
41⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	42¼	41	42	41
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	108	107½	107½	..
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5
15½	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8⅜	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅜	⅛	½	½
26¼	15¾	Contamer n (1)	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
2½	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77⅜	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	77½	77	77	77
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	80¾	79¾	80⅝	79¾
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	21¼	21	21	21
46	33½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	40½	39⅞	40	40
4	2⅜	Cont Motors	3½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	28¼	Cont Oil (1)	33¾	33¼	33¼	33⅜
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	29⅝	28¾	29¼	29
69	55¼	Cora Exchange (3)	67½	66½	67½	66½
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9¾	9¾	9⅞
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	59⅝	59½	59½	59
7⅜	4	Coty	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
7¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
41	28	Crucible Steel	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
37⅛	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
104¾	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	104	104	104	..
		—D—				
105⅜	75⅜	Davega St (1.30¶)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
89¼	52	Deere & Co	75½	74½	75	72½
26	19½	Deisel W G (1½*)	23¼	22⅜	23	22½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	46½	44½	44½	46
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	54½	53¾	54½	..
40⅛	33½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35	35	35	..
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	42	42	42	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¼
5½	2⅞	Douglas A rts	5½	4½	4½	5⅛
75⅞	50⅝	Douglas A	71⅜	69½	69½	71
165⅛	133	du Pont de Nem (.60*)	165	164	164	164⅛
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅜	129¾	129⅜	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114	114	114	..
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8	8	8
176	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	174	173	174	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36	35½	35⅝	35¾
9½	5¾	Eitington Schild	10¼	9½	10	9⅜
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	37⅜	37	37	37¼
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	14	13¾	13¾	13⅝
18½	12	Elec Pow & Lt	17½	16⅞	17	17
17⅜	11	Elec Pw&L 6% pf	76½	75¾	76½	74⅜
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	43½	43¼	43½	43
37⅛	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2	2	2	6
69	58	Endicott Johnson (3)	54⅞	54½	54⅞	..
155	112⅞	Endicott John pf (5)	115	115	115	..
15⅞	7½	Engineers Pub S	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
17⅜	11	Erie RR	14	13⅞	13⅞	13¼
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	24¼	23⅜	24	24
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	18	14¾	14¾	..
15⅝	10	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15	14⅜	14⅜	..
40⅞	23¼	Evans Products (1)	27⅞	27½	27½	27½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	..
		—F—				
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	13	12¼	13	..
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	51⅜	51	51¼	50¾
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	152½	152½	152½	..
47¾	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	47¾	46½	47	47⅜
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	24	23¾	24	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
6¼	5¼	Fed Water Serv	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
35⅜	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	35½	35½	35½	35¾
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	43	42¼	42¼	43
25⅜	20½	Filene's Sons Co (1.20)	27½	27½	27½	..
110⅜	110⅜	Filene's pf (6½)	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..
33⅛	24

Business and Industry

Steel Still Going Into Actual Consumption at a Rapid Rate

Commerce and Finance

Job Opportunities In Publishing And Advertising Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increased advertising revenues and booming circulations have sent job opportunities in publishing and sales promotion fields skyrocketing toward 1929 levels, an inquiry here revealed. Employment executives stressed that prospects were better than in many years, with salaries and jobs on the way upward.

"Summer generally brings a lull in the publishing business, but this year the trend has been running the other way," said William M. Wilson, manager of the personnel department of Editor and Publisher, trade magazine in the newspaper field. "We have noticed a gratifying increase in the size of newspaper staffs throughout the country."

In one office an executive reported that several vacant positions paying from $20,000 to $25,000 a year were available if he could find properly trained and qualified men to fill them.

Walter A. Lowen, who operates an employment agency dealing exclusively in positions in advertising and promotional work, told a reporter he was so busy that his usual summer vacation would have to be postponed.

"Employers may not always be aware of it, but conditions of employment in this particular field have approached those prevailing in 1929," Mr. Lowen said. "Firms that start out to augment their staffs with the intention of paying depression salaries soon find it necessary to revise offers upward."

It was emphasized everywhere that skilled assistants were finding positions, but that untrained workers still were a glut on the market. Calls for men over 40 years of age to take executive positions had increased, reversing the almost universal demand for youthful employees, one man said.

Better opportunities to find work in the circulation, promotion and advertising departments of publications were reported by the manager of an employment agency. He had observed that fewer persons were looking for work in those fields than in the editorial departments. Copy editors or desk men were in greatest demand in the latter field, he added.

Augmenting New York City facilities for finding jobs in publishing lines, Editor and Publisher announce that it had purchased Fernald's Exchange, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., said to be the oldest employment service for newspapers, magazines and trade publications. The agency will be moved to New York. It was established in 1898 by Edgar S. Fernald as a part-time occupation while he was employed by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Except in the business departments, New York City newspapers make little use of employment agencies, preferring to engage their employees directly, but many out-of-town publications find it necessary to obtain the services of an employment agency to obtain the workers they require.

Farm Mortgaging Shows Shrinkage Of About One Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farm mortgage financing, as reported by all sources in the United States, showed a decline of about one third during the 12 months ended May 31 last, compared with preceding year, according to figures released by the Farm Credit Administration.

Gov. W. I. Myers pointed out that most farm mortgage loans continue to represent the refinancing of existing indebtedness and do not indicate that farmers are going further into debt.

The total farm mortgage loans recorded by all institutions and individuals during the year ending May 31, last, amounted to $900,000,000 compared to $1,440,000,000 during the previous one year period. The Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans were again the leaders in the list of lenders, accounting for about one-third, or $313,000,000, of the total during the twelve months' period. Individuals, as against corporations, followed with loans amounting to $252,000,000.

Although the Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner continue to rank first among the various classes of creditors in the amount of money advanced to farmers on farm real estate security, there has been a marked increase in this kind of business done by commercial banks and insurance companies. Farm mortgages recorded by commercial banks amounted to $171,000,000, an increase of 26 per cent over the preceding year period; insurance companies $92,000,000, or an increase of 55 per cent. Loans by miscellaneous creditors about held their own.

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Commodity Prices Advance 1 Per Cent In Week of July 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices continued their upward trend during the week ended July 11 and advanced 1 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This increase brings the all-commodity index to 80.3 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with the year's low point of mid-May, when the index stood at 78.1, the current level of wholesale prices shows a gain of 2.8 per cent. The all-commodity index is 1.4 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Except for a minor decrease registered by the housefurnishing goods group, the rise in commodity prices was shared by all major commodity groups. Raw material prices advanced 2 per cent during the week and are 4.4 per cent above a month ago.

Semimanufactured articles increased 0.8 per cent, and finished products advanced 0.6 per cent. These groups are 1.2 per cent above their respective levels for the corresponding week of last month.

The "all commodities other than farms products' group (nonagricultural) rose 0.8 per cent and the index is now 1.3 per cent above a month ago and 0.5 per cent above a year ago.

Industrial commodities, represented by the group of all commodities other than farm products and processed foods, advanced 0.4 per cent.

The index for industrial commodities—79.2—is 0.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of June and 1.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of July, 1935.

	July 11 1936	July 4 1936	July 13 1935	July 14 1934
All commodities	80.3	79.5	79.2	74.5
Farm products	82.5	80.2	77.7	64.5
Foods	81.8	80.8	82.0	70.8
Hides & leath prod	94.3	94.2	89.8	87.6
Textile products	69.5	69.5	69.9	71.4
Fuel & light mater	77.0	76.4	75.3	73.8
Metals & met prod	86.1	85.6	85.7	86.4
Building materials	86.1	85.7	85.0	86.9
Chemicals & drugs	78.6	78.3	79.5	75.5
Housefurnish gds	82.4	82.6	81.8	83.1
Miscellaneous	70.7	70.3	67.8	69.9
Raw materials	80.3	78.7	*	*
Semimanufactured articles		75.0	74.4	*	*
Finished products		81.4	80.9	*	*
All commodities other than farm products		79.9	79.3	79.5	76.7
All commodities other than farm products & foods		79.2	78.9	78.0	78.3

*Not computed.

Increased Home Lending Activity Reported by FHLB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Increased participation by the Federal Home Loan Bank System in the current upturn in home building is reflected in reports from the 12 district banks of the system.

As of June 30, outstanding advances by the banks to their member thrift and home-financing institutions throughout the country had risen to $118,586,838, the record figure since the system was established late in 1932. During June a total of $11,560,381 in new credits flowed to the member institutions. For the week ending June 27 alone, $2,808,288 was advanced to members, the largest amount for any week in the past two years.

From 1932 up to the end of June, the banks had advanced a total of $230,845,105 to their member associations and received $112,258,267 in repayments.

The Chicago, Cincinnati and Indianapolis district banks led in activity during the past month. Credits outstanding by Federal Home Loan Bank districts on June 30 were:

Boston	$3,518,784
New York	16,113,360
Pittsburgh	12,440,437
Winston-Salem	8,826,208
Cincinnati	20,576,290
Indianapolis	6,389,683
Chicago	20,141,668
Des Moines	7,192,262
Little Rock	8,331,450
Topeka	6,108,935
Portland	3,016,172
Los Angeles	5,931,584

Greater use of their reserve credit by members, which are chiefly savings, building and loan associations and now number 3645 institutions, indicates a mounting demand for sound loans for the purchase, construction and repair and refinancing of homes in many parts of the country. The membership of the bank system includes both state and federally chartered associations.

Demand for Steel Buoyant and Rate Holds at 70 P. C.

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Buoyant is still the word for steel operations. After reaching a new recovery high of 74 per cent at the end of June, the dip of only 5 per cent in the first week of July was less than expected. Operations then rose again last week to 70 per cent and are expected to hold close to the same level this week.

None of the adverse influences cited as reasons for a decline has had the anticipated result, and the latest unfavorable influence, the hot weather, has been all but imperceptible in its effect. The prediction of a summer low rate of 50 per cent is still heard, but this is not expected even by the most pessimistic until August.

Speculative Buying Small

Apparently the amount of speculative buying drawn in by both the price increases and the fear of a steel strike has been consistently exaggerated. The present demand appears to be entirely for immediate consumption.

In its mid-week review Iron Age stated last week that "New business in steel shows unusual virility for midsummer in the face of an intense heat wave. July demand for nearly all steel products has exceeded expectations. Incoming business this month will not only sustain mill schedules at approximately present rates until the end of July, by which time most of the second-quarter bookings will have been shipped, but in building up a backing for August that will prevent as sharp a dig in production as had been forecast.

The magazine Steel states today that while there has been a further moderate tapering off in steel production, the strong demand for heavy material and from miscellaneous users would seem likely to prevent any sharp decline in operating rates.

Rail Buying Good

In their analyses of the sources of the good buying the trade journals lay particular emphasis on the buying of steel rails and of railroad equipment.

The favorable demand following the price advances for the third quarter has led to discussion of the possibility of further price increases in the fourth quarter.

Earning reports now appearing for steel companies are, as might be expected in the light of the favorable second quarter operations, extremely good. United States Steel is expected to show $1.00 on the common after preferred dividend requirement, against a deficit of 40 cents in the first quarter, making 60 cents for the first half. Republic is expected to show the best earnings in its history. Bethlehem Steel is expected to show $1.00 for the second quarter, and rumor has it that the stock will be put on a 50-cent quarterly basis in the fall.

Apple Output Seen Smallest Since 1921

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated domestic apple production this year would be the smallest since the crop of 1921.

The estimates, based on conditions as of July 1, indicated a production of 103,214,000 bushels, or 38 per cent less than the 1935 crop of 167,283,000 bushels, and 36 per cent below the five-year (1928-32) average of 161,333,000 bushels.

Condition of the crop on July 1 was 42.6 per cent of normal, compared with 64.5 per cent on July 1, 1935, and with the ten-year (1923-32) condition of 59.8 per cent.

The department's report of actual 1935 production and indicated 1936 production, by bushels, for the larger apple-producing states, included:

Massachusetts, 2,418,000 in 1935 and 1,209,000 this year; New York 16,875,000 and 9,000,000; New Jersey 4,200,000 and 2,750,000; Pennsylvania 11,440,000 and 6,728000; Delaware 1,418,000 and 1,072,000; Maryland 2,412,000 and 1,598,000; Virginia 16,695,000 and 8,416,000; North Carolina 3,975,000 and 2,072,000.

Rugs Smartly Designed and Skillfully Woven Ready for Nation's Homemakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The whole country recently stocked up on its floor coverings. With two-weeks shows opening simultaneously in Chicago and New York, buyers from the 48 states had a chance not only to see the newest outputs of manufacturers looms but to place their orders for what they believed would please the homemakers of the nation.

Carpeting which reaches from wall to wall, rugs featuring one large pattern, small scatter rugs for bed rooms or play rooms, Oriental rugs woven with the extreme skill and art of workmen in the Orient and Persia, hard surfaced floor coverings like linoleum and congoleum were all shown in their latest weaves and newest patterns.

There is a decided demand for carpeting which has its chief interest not so much in designs as in the texture of the fabric. A great many homes have spread their floors with "twist weave" carpeting in solid colors—in dark blue, various shades of browns and some greens. This carpet is known by various trade names, but in most cases it has the characteristic of a twisted yarn which wears very well and is easy to use as a base for color schemes carried out in draperies and other furnishings. Rugs are moving more generally in their style trend toward a textured weave, manufacturers say.

As far as color is concerned, many manufacturers agree that darker shades will be more popular this fall. A leaf brown is replacing rust. The old combination of rust and green is not so popular now, and many homes are adopting blue and rose-rust or brown and green as the basis for their color combinations.

Carpeting with no seams is being purchased more and more in large rug sizes to give the home the appearance of all-over carpeting without actually having it. For people with early American furniture the hooked rug is still one of the best choices for floor covering.

Linoleum, which used to be considered strictly a kitchen product, is now becoming quite the accepted floor covering for every room in the house. In fact, it is not so much the floor "covering" as the "floor." For in the revival of building which is getting under way, some of the contractors put in heavy linoleum as a substitute for hardwood floors.

Swift & Company Makes Shift in Executives

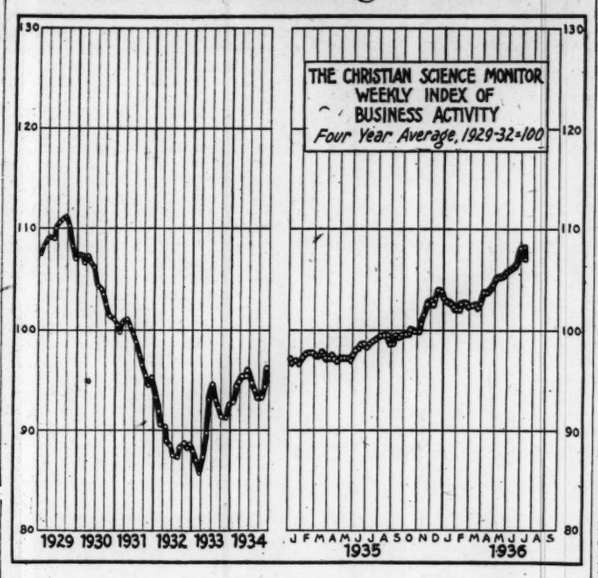
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—John M. Chaplin, who has been comptroller of Swith & Co., has been elected consulting comptroller. J. G. Smithwick has been elected comptroller.

Mr. Chaplin has been with the company since 1888.

Mr. Smithwick entered the employ of the company at its plant in East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 1, 1895.

Monitor Business Index Shows A Decrease During Past Week



Business during the past week continued at a high level and there were few indications of the usual summer recession. The Christian Science Monitor weekly index, however, showed a decrease, each one of the components being lower than the week before. The index dropped to 107.1 (prel.) on July 11 from 108.2 (revised) on July 4 and compares with 98.7 on July 13, 1935.

Of the three series included in the index, electric power production after seasonal adjustment showed a greater drop than expected, bank debits, after seasonal and intramonthly adjustment revealed a much greater drop than anticipated and miscellaneous carloadings did not show the expected increase after the seasonal adjustment, and the final figures declined.

Fears of the effects of drought damage have been found by Dun & Bradstreet to be "more psychological than real," and retail business showed an increase although the trends were more mixed for the week than for some time. Wholesale volume continued to rise with every type of merchandise sought by the largest number of buyers that have visited the market in six years.

Steel production is at the rate of 69 per cent of capacity and only a small part of current steel buying is actuated by fears of labor disturbances, says the magazine Iron Age. New business in steel, says the report, shows unusual virility for midsummer.

Carloadings made a new high for the year with a total of 724,324 cars. This represents an increase of 28.1 per cent over the like period of 1935. The increase over the previous week was 11.5 per cent.

Electric power production for the week was the highest total ever recorded and was 14.9 per cent over the like week last year. All major regions of the country participated in the current increase.

Car and truck production for the week was estimated at 91,317 units, by Cram's Reports, and compares with 97,933 in the preceding week. Decline is attributed to hot weather shutdowns in many plants during the first part of the week.

Buyers are flocking to the New York market. A new peak for the current season in the number of arrivals was established during the week, says the Times. The total was the highest since the week of Jan. 29, 1930. Distribution of government relief money to the farmers in drought areas has evidently given new confidence to country merchants as their orders released were at the best rate in more than a month.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average, as 100:

	July 11* 1936	July 4 1936	July 13 1935
Combined Index	107.1	108.2	98.7
Bk debits outside N.Y.C.	97.6	98.6	93.3
Elec power prod	125.2	†126.7	110.2
Carloadings, misc.	98.6	99.2	92.5

* Preliminary. † Revised.

General Motors Corp. Overseas Sales Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Motors sales of cars and trucks to dealers in overseas markets totaled 26,794 units during June. This is 11.6 per cent above the volume in the like months of last year and 13.6 per cent under the volume in May of this year.

In the first six months of 1936, sales totaled 173,473 units, representing an increase of 19.5 per cent over sales of 145,161 for the first six months of 1935.

These figures include the products of the Corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada. American-source sales of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, LaSalle and Cadillac vehicles reflected substantial gains in practically all of the 104 countries comprising the overseas market.

One in Six, Age 18-25, In Some Branch of Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Selling, or some other branch of the field of distribution, occupies one in every six persons between the ages of 18 and 25 gainfully employed in large cities, according to the Department of the Interior, office of education. In the country as a whole, one person out of every 10 is so employed. Each year more than 100,000 beginners 18 to 19 years of age, and a large number of older beginners under 25 years of age, find employment in this field.

These figures are presented in a digest of reports from state departments of vocational education, now being distributed. The office directs attention to the fact that very few public schools provide preparatory training of a recognized vocational character for those desiring to engage in various branches of distributive occupations. Practically none, it is said, offer extension training in evening and part-time schools for small-store managers, retail salespeople, and others already employed.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market in the last week has performed remarkably. Saturday was the tenth successive trading day to close higher than the previous session. The rise has been unusually sharp and has lifted prices clear above the April highs to indicate definitely that the bull market which began in March, 1935, did not close in April but merely suffered a technical reaction similar to that of last September and December. Particularly significant has been the rise in the rails, the canniest group of stocks on the board.

The rise has been all but a complete surprise, as the preponderant expectation among professional traders was for a secondary reaction after the rally in May. In consequence the market is full of sold-out bulls who now face the difficult question of whether to get in again, at considerably higher prices and on top of a remarkably sharp rise, or to continue a waiting policy which has already lost them considerable sums on paper.

Two Causes for Rise

Broadly speaking the rise is assigned to two causes—the continued business improvement and the reactionary political trend. Leading business indices have continued to reverse the usual downward seasonal trend. The Monitor's business index shows one of the sharpest rises on record beginning early in April. The weekly power output figures of the Edison Electric showed the 92d or 93d consecutive increase over the same week of the previous year. On the political side Dr. Gallup's (American Institute of Public Opinion) report last week in the New York Herald Tribune on the Roosevelt-Landon straw vote, showing that an election atthis moment might give Landon more electoral votes than Roosevelt, made a strong impression on the Street. Betting odds were unofficially reported as now 6 to 5 for Roosevelt against 8 to 5 last week. The Democratic opinion that the bull market merely reflects the success of the New Deal policies is not popular in Wall Street.

Outside of the stock market rise the 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements made by the Federal Reserve Board as of August 15 was of course the leading financial news. The rise was twice as large as expected. The timing of the announcement was considered in the Street as well-nigh perfect, in the light of the advancing market for government bonds, the unprecedented size of the Treasury's working balance, the unusually long period which must elapse before the next important Treasury financing, and the strength of stock market prices. If a decline in either government bonds or stock prices occurs, it can run quite a ways and then turn upward in time for the September 15 financing or the November elections.

Hits New York Banks

The increase is rather drastic and will hit the New York banks harder than any one else, despite the fact that they are the most liquid group of banks in the country. Their excess reserves dropped in June as a result of the Treasury bonus financing from $1,200,000,000 to $600,000,000. Presumably these figures will be approximately reversed between now and Aug. 15, but the direct effect of the cut will be to bring the local banks' reserves of excess reserves back down to perhaps as low as the $600,000,000 level. The indirect effect, however, will be the more important. Interior banks whose surplus reserves are eaten up by the increase will in most cases call on their balances with correspondent banks here, with the possibility that a further large bite will be taken out of the local banks' surplus reserves. How little or how much this may mean for New York banks' excess reserves to get down round the level of $200-$300,000,000 may be seen by the fact that two months before the 1933 bank moratorium the excess reserves here were about $300,000,000.

While the immediate effect was a rather sharp decline in gilt-edged bonds, particularly governments, it is expected that the results will be more clearly and lastingly shown on short-term than long-term money rates. Short-term rates move traditionally in wider swings than long-term. Quickest to respond therefore should be the market for Treasury bills and bankers' acceptances, and the latter already responded on Saturday. Thirty, 60 and 90-day paper which had been 3-16 per cent bid, ⅛ per cent asked, went to 2-16-¼ per cent bid, ⅛ asked. This advance, the first in nearly three years, was not followed by all dealers.

Holds to Easy Money Policy

Announcement that the RFC will lower interest rates was considered as having been possibly timed with the Reserve action in order to back up the Reserve Board's assertion that it was still committed to an easy money policy. There was considerable comment among government dealers on the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation's $150,000,000 offering did not go so well as Treasury and Treasury-guaranteed issues of the same maturities. Explanation is that investors are unfamiliar with the new offering. Security is as good. The mortgage on the CCC's cotton, wheat, etc., is of no importance compared with the Treasury's backing. The interest cost will be larger to the Government than if the Treasury raised the money directly, but it will make the deficit look less by $150,000,000. So will the $125,000,000 of repayments to the RFC by Chase, National City, and Manufacturers' Trust for its preferred stock and debenture holdings.

Both the action of the board and the text of its latest bulletin indicates that it does not expect much of the gold which has come here in recent years to move out again. Comment here is that the move completes the devaluation circle, since it offsets the action of the Administration in lowering the price of gold. An implication was drawn from the reserve increase that the Reserve authorities will soon begin open-market operations with their portfolio of government bonds, frozen for years at $2,430,000,000. But the Reserve has indicated it contemplates no action in the near future, and Treasury needs are expected to discourage such action for a long time any way.

The Street does not forget that the money market is still in the hands of the Treasury, so that the Reserve Board's action is in a sense only shadow-boxing. A host of influences play on the excess reserves, and most of these are in control of the Treasury. All it needs is to run up its balances and member banks' reserves run down, and vice versa.

Test of SEC Act

Discussion of "liquidity" and "the economic value of speculation," inspired by the SEC's broker-dealer segregation report, had died down for a time at least. Unregistered over-the-counter dealers are concerned with the new registration requirements. A decision on Mike Meehan's case is expected soon, and if it is against him, as is expected, appeal is anticipated ultimately to the Supreme Court, the first real test of the Securities Exchange Act.

The rise in stock prices of the last two weeks has eliminated the problem of restricted or frozen brokerage accounts as an active issue, and no cut from the 55 per cent initial margin requirement is now expected, particularly after the raising of reserve requirements of member banks. The contradiction was not lost on the Street in the action of the SEC, arm of the Administration, in obtaining the insertion in the indenture of last week's Sioux City Gas & Electric offering of a clause limiting dividends for the sake of the bond holder, an action inspired obviously by a philosophy opposite to that of the Administration's Revenue Act of 1936.

Accountants and statisticians are having some difficulty in figuring second quarter earnings, now appearing in volume, in view of the fact that the amount of earnings available to stockholders after taxes cannot really be defined until the dividend policy for the rest of the year is decided, and the dividend policy in many cases cannot be defined until earnings for the rest of the year are known.

Of the week's financing of $110,000,000, which went well, about half was for utility operating companies. A "breathing spell" is expected this week, but so far the action on bank reserves has not worried investment bankers.

Chile Experiences Serious Hazards Of Barter Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The disadvantages—even the perils—of large scale compensation or barter trade are finally being appreciated in Chile, the South American country that has the greatest volume of this class of international commerce.

Powerful voices, including those of the stock exchange and chambers of commerce, as well as recognized political and economic leaders have been raised against further extension. The Government acknowledges the legitimacy of these protests but points out there can be no alteration until an international solution is found for the variety of ills that afflict world trade.

12 Countries Involved

Chile's trade with 12 countries is and has been based for some time on compensation principles. President Alessandri admitted quite recently that it is the only basis of trade that these countries will accept. It is true that they forced the system on Chile to obtain the release of frozen credits, but in several cases this country has been compelled to continue the arrangement after the back debts were paid.

Nitrate of soda has been the chief means of payment, but as this natural product is not so easily salable as in monopoly days, it is faced with a substantial amount of synthetic competition and is now only grudgingly accepted in certain European markets on a more or less barter basis.

There is the case of France which is frequently cited by the national critics of compensation trade. It is today, perhaps, the best European market for Chilean nitrate, though the development of the nitrogen industry will inevitably reduce its importance. For the time being, however, Chilean producers are impatiently interested in the periodical allocation of French military and agricultural import quotas of nitrate. The French authorities realize the strength of their position. When exchange control was imposed here and foreign commercial credits were blocked, a hard bargain was driven. This bargaining principle has triumphed in all trade negotiations long since the earlier debts were liquidated. Of the nitrate that enters France today the greater part is compensated by French products and transported in French ships. Unfortunately for Chile, these French products are largely in the luxury class temporarily unsuited to a national economy still largely based on depression levels.

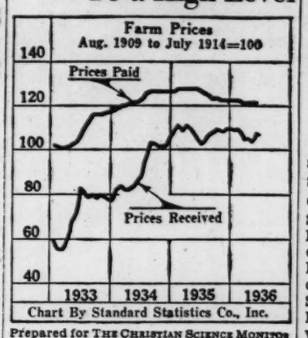
German Trade Increases

The latest development in German trading policy has caused even greater anxiety to national economists, not to mention foreign export rivals among whom Great Britain has been one of the principal sufferers. During 1935 Germany once again outstripped Great Britain in the list of exporters to Chile displacing her from second place to the United States.

If preliminary indications are confirmed for the first months of this year, she will both consolidate and increase this lead during 1936. This year Germany has duplicated here her "Balkan policy" by heavy purchases of Chilean produce, payment of which is blocked in marks and, in most cases, can only be effected by imports of German manufactures. This can be the only explanation of the appearance of more German goods.

The unremunerative character (for Chile) of much of this increased interchange and the peculiar dangers to national economy are fully recognized. Official anxiety exists because it is appreciated that the United States and Great Britain are the only big markets left which impose no exchange restrictions, and it cannot be expected that these countries will continue permanently indifferent to the large discrepancy between their Chilean sales and purchases and the unfortunate results of German trade strategy. The countriese with whom she is at present conducting compensation trade are: Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Spain, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. In addition, there are central bank clearing arrangements with other countries which amount to practically the same thing.

Farm Prices Hold To a High Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, average prices received by farmers were at a high level on June 15, the most recent date for which the computation is available. They have since advanced further.

Although total farm income for the year cannot yet be estimated accurately, it may still equal or slightly exceed that of 1935.

Arizona's Cotton Crop Has Japanese Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—If Japan should cease to buy cotton from the United States Arizona farmers would have to find other outlets for their annual short-staple crop of nearly 100,000 bales. American spinners object to Arizona lint because of ununiform length and the presence of immature fizers. But Japan takes what the Arizona grower produces even if the domestic market does not.

American spinners further claim that Arizona cotton snarls on spindles largely because of weak and immature fibers mixed with the other lint of excellent quality.

Japanese spinners actually prefer Arizona cotton. Dr. R. S. Hawkins of the College of Agriculture, has no direct information on causes for this preference but has learned that spindles are run at much lower speed in Japan. Presumably this lower speed largely eliminates snarling and makes possible the production of superior fabrics with longer-length cotton.

All Wheat World Affected by Loss In Canadian Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The disaster to the spring wheat crop in the United States Northwest promises to be duplicated in the Canadian West. Since the middle of June extremely high temperatures with an absence of anything but light local showers, has resulted in great deterioration of the Canadian spring wheat crop. Similar conditions have played havoc with the United States spring wheat crop, and since the first of July, estimates have been steadily reduced. The loss in the United States crop naturally was bullish, but it affected mainly the domestic markets. With the threatened loss in Canada, the whole wheat world is affected.

For several years Canada has been carrying along a huge surplus from year to year, and this wheat has been a bar to any so-called bull movement in any other quarter. Bullish conditions in the United States were rendered inoperative marketwise by the importations of wheat from Canada, and the sensationally strong developments in South America the past season were nullified by the generous supplies of wheat available in Canada. The policy adopted by the Canadian Grain Board to sell wheat at comparatively low prices lulled the importing world into security, as it did not seem possible that Canada could dispose of her supply ahead of a big new crop.

Canadian Carry-Over Drops

At the present time, however, with estimates of the Canadian crop ranging from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels, compared to 350,000,000 bushels forecast a month ago, and with total exports for the year from Canada aggregating upwards of 250,000,000 bushels, the carryover will be cut to about 140,000,000 bushels, and the total crop and carry-over will be less than 400,000,000 bushels, it is expected.

European buyers have been slow in recognizing the seriousness of the situation, but late reports indicated the heaviest buying on the part of European buyers in many months.

Total world crop and carry-over of wheat will probably be less than 4,100,000,000 bushels, or the smallest volume since 1925. With no big available supply in Canada and an European crop placed 80,000,000 bushels less than last year, with extremely little wheat to draw upon from south of the equator, wheat importers are facing a decidedly tight situation for the next six months. Wet harvest conditions in France and drought and heat damage in Russia are complicating the situation abroad.

Heavy Hedging Sales

Prices have been reactionary at times lately due to heavy hedging pressure, buyers being cautious in following the bulges; but in general the tone has been strong. Liverpool advanced to new high levels for the season, and Winnipeg recently has been relatively firm.

Farmers in Oklahoma and Kansas are said to have stored their wheat unsold, and are holding for much higher prices. Mills and elevators are buying cash wheat actively and this is keeping premiums strong despite the big receipts.

Corn prices have soared as day after day the heat wave has taken a toll from the growing crop. Rains have been limited to small areas, and in nearly all parts of the belt the crop is on the downgrade.

Losses in oats, rye and barley accentuate a strong old-crop position in corn, and the prices of mill feed have advanced sensationally which has also been a big factor, as well as the drying up of pastures, throughout the greater part of the country.

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CANADA

White Sox Win Eleven Games Against East

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The four-club battle for second place in the American League standing has increased to five clubs. The Chicago White Sox, along with Cleveland, Boston, Detroit and Washington, are in the running to finish in the position behind the Yankees, providing, of course, the Yanks come through as expected and win the pennant.

The White Sox headed home today after completing their most successful eastern invasion in years. They played 13 games and won 11 of them, mostly because they experienced a streak in which all opposing pitchers looked alike.

Starting their trip east in sixth place on July 9, the White Sox captured two out of three from the Red Sox, two out of three from the Yankees, three straight from the Senators and four straight from the Philadelphia Athletics. As a result of this spurt, they now stand tied for fourth place with the Tigers, only two games away from the second-place Indians.

Team Handicapped

The rise of the White Sox is remarkable, considering the long list of injuries that has handicapped the team since the beginning of the season. During the past month, Jimmy Dykes has lost Ray Radcliffe, Luke Appling, Mike Kreevich, Mule Haas and Larry Rosenthal at one time or another, and four of those five men are regulars. The White Sox have suffered as many setbacks as either the Tigers or the National League Cardinals.

The White Sox completed their drive to leave the second division yesterday by smashing out 28 hits against the Athletics to win both ends of a doubleheader.

Last week was an unusual one in major-league circles. A total of well over 1200 base hits were made during the seven days, which comes close to being the greatest offensive week of the current campaign, but at the same time the fielding was about as loose as it has been for months. To offset the large number of hits, the fielding column shows nearly 200 errors.

Leaders in this offensive spurt were the White Sox and Indians. The former pounded out 112 safeties for 84 runs, to capture eight straight games through the week. Ranked close behind the Sox were the Indians, who connected with 104 hits and won seven of their eight contests.

The St. Louis Browns made the astonishing total of 21 errors in 11 games, winning three and losing eight. The Senators had 17 misplays, the Athletics 15.

Yanks Hit Homers

Long-distance hitting honors, as usual, went to the Yankees, who splashed 11 home runs, including five by Lou Gehrig. The Yanks won five of their nine games during the week. Today, as they make ready to invade the West, they are nine full games ahead of the rest of the field.

By winning six and losing only two, the Chicago Cubs took over the National League leadership during the past seven-day period and this morning stood one game in front of the Cardinals, whom they replaced at the top of the standing. The Cubs compiled the best defensive record in the senior circuit, holding opponents to 17 runs in eight contests. Meanwhile, the Cards dropped three of their seven engagements and were forced to make way for the Bruins for the first time since the final week in June.

Ranked second to the Cubs for the week were the Brooklyn Dodgers, who captured three out of five. The Dodgers may yet climb out of the cellar.

Hitting honors for the week in the National League went to the New York Giants. In its struggle to stay in the first division, Terry's club piled up an even 100 hits and scored 48 runs, winning five and losing four. Its pitching is of the second-division variety, however.

Lou Gehrig continues to pace the majors in batting, although getting serious opposition from two White Sox stars, Radcliffe and Appling. Lou also heads the home-run parade with 28. Joe Medwick is pacing the National League batsmen, but this morning was 11 points behind Gehrig.

California Net Stars Invade New England

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—The Californians, having swept to almost perfect triumph in the eastern section, are moving on into New England, for probable further triumphs there. There they will also be joined by most of the ladies' section from the Pacific coast, as the twin tournaments at Chestnut Hill, the Longwood Bowl for men started today, with the women's invitation opening tomorrow morning.

Robert L. Riggs, national junior champion, continued to be the outstanding player of the group, as the Los Angeles schoolboy added the eastern clay-court title to his list, and also combined with Wayne Sabin to win the doubles at Jackson Heights yesterday. But this time it was another member of the group, John Law, that assumed second position, as the other finalist, in place of Wayne Sabin. Eugene Smith, the fourth member of the troupe, also showed improvement, and the latter pair came close to defeating the winners in the finals, carrying them to five sets. The other group, from Stanford, did not fare so well, Robert Underwood failing to take the Middle States tournament at Wilmington, which went to Gabriel Lavine of the University of Pennsylvania.

Alice I. Marble will once more attempt to climb into her old-time place or better it, as she makes her debut at Longwood. According to reports from California, she is far better than ever before, and her associates are confident that she will make her way close to if not actually into the place eoccupied by Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs, as the leading woman player of the United States. Associated with her will come Gracyn Wheeler, as well as three youngsters of great prospects, May and Dorothy Bundy, who are accompanied by their mother, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, and Jane Stanton, as well as by Peggy Kerr, a new find. With Carolin Babcock now on her way back from Europe, this group should also cut a wide swathe in the coming tournaments.

A threat of considerable proportions from a totally unexpected source developed during the week, when a quartet of freshmen from Kenyon College, all juniors, invaded both the senior and junior Eastern clay-court tournaments, and one of them, Donald McNeill, won the latter and reached the semifinal round in the former, sweeping over Ernest M. Sutter, intercollegiate champion, and Manuel Alonso, on the way. His partner, Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Texas, participated with the Oklahoma City youth in the junior triumph. But Riggs managed to halt him on Saturday, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, to preserve his supremacy.

Riggs showed signs of weakening over his early appearances as the tourney continued, however, and it was his partner that finally carried the burden of victory in the eastern doubles, as both Law and Smith fought hard and well. Sabin has been the partner in doubles of J. Donald Budge during recent play on the Pacific Coast, and may be his partner later in the season, when the latter arrives home.

Paul Leslie Wins From Bob Fraser

OMAHA, Neb., July 20 (AP)—Paul Leslie, a long-hitting youth from Jefferson City, Mo., has nominated himself for a place among the candidates to succeed W. Lawson Little Jr., as ruler of the country's amateur golfers. The 20-year-old student of Louisiana State University formally placed his name on file yesterday by winning the western amateur crown in a stirring battle with Bob Fraser of Omaha. Leslie, who had eliminated such stars as Eddie Held of Southbridge, Mass., W. Don Edwards of San Jose, Calif., Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, and Chicago's Johnny Lehman, started the final round as though he would score the easiest sort of triumph. He had to settle, however, for a 2-and-1 decision. At nine holes, he was 3 up. At 18, for which he shot a fine 34-35—69, his margin was four holes. By the 24th, he was 7 up and apparently had an overwhelming victory cinched. Fraser started his drive at the 25th, however, and shot three under par golf for 11 holes, winning five of them to all but catch the Missourian.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	53	31	.631
St. Louis	53	33	.616
Pittsburgh	44	41	.518
New York	45	42	.517
Cincinnati	42	41	.506
Boston	41	46	.471
Philadelphia	33	52	.388
Brooklyn	30	55	.353

Results July 18

Chicago 8, Philadelphia 6.
New York 10, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Boston 6, St. Louis 5 (11 innings).

Results July 19

St. Louis 8, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Boston 2.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Mrs. Moody to Play at Rye

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody and the entire United States Davis Cup team will play in the eastern grass courts tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., on Aug. 10, according to Maskell Fox, president of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, who attended the eastern clay court championships at Jackson Heights Saturday. Wilmer Allison and Gene Mako are expected to participate in the doubles, but Donald Budge and Bitsy Grant have entered for both singles and doubles. Gottfried Von Cramm, Germany's star, who is to play in the national tournament at Forest Hills in September, is being sought by Fox for the Rye championships.

How an Olympic Champion Does It

© Fox

Pete DesJardines, United States Olympic Diving Champion in 1928

Pete DesJardines on Third Tour of the British Isles

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Pete DesJardines of the U. S. A., is at it again. The spectacular little man from Florida, who won the 1928 highboard and springboard Olympic diving championships at Amsterdam, is once more on tour here, to the clearly manifested delight of the public which he has done so much to create for the sport of which he is such an outstanding exponent. In Britain we never heard very much about the intricate art of fancy diving before Pete's first visit to this country as a professional three years ago. But he made it news. His "act" was soon so popular that "House Full" notices had to be shown at the doors of most of the pools where he appeared.

Not only were watchers thrilled, but swimmers themselves were seized with a desire to emulate the American's achievements, and a sequel to his well-timed visit to Britain's new and lavishly-appointed pools was an unprecedented boom in diving. Indeed, at the end of the 1934 season, there were more British fancy divers seriously engaged in improving their skill than there had ever been before. Their number has been increasing ever since, and now, at almost any British pool of size, you may see queues of people at the diving boards, awaiting their turn to practice some of the simpler items in Pete's repertoire.

Creates a Precedent

Whenever I see Desjardines in action, I recall the scene at Amsterdam in '28 when he won his Olympic laurels. He created a precedent for the Games by earning a full award of points for two of his dives, and for his full program he averaged 9.2 points per dive out of a possible 10. Spectators at diving competitions are not always well versed in the subtleties of the game and their opinion often differs quite audibly from that of the judges. But when they saw Desjardines at Amsterdam, the watchers had no scope for disagreement. They just goggled with appreciative amazement and applauded each award as the officials hoisted their scoreboards on high.

Desjardines' tour of 1934 was such a great success that he repeated it, on a larger scale, the following year. And that led to a second encore. He opened at the Marshall Street Baths here June 20 and when he departs in October, he will have covered several thousands of miles to and from centers in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

His presence in Britain has some additional significance this summer, for at the end of July he will apply the finishing touches to those men and women divers selected to represent Britain in the Olympic Games at Berlin. This he will do at the Hastings and St. Leonards Pool, one of the new luxury tanks which have revolutionized British conceptions of swimming for pleasure.

Change of Scene Works Wonders

Until the great pool-building movement began a few years ago, nearly all British swimming centers in Britain belonged to local administrative authorities, and they were strictly utilitarian. Apart from putting a penny in the weighing machine there were no really wild diversions for patrons except swimming and diving, and the keynote of the decoration was a severe bareness of tiles alleviated only by mural notices such as "No Smoking," "Shallow End" and "5ft. 6in."

But at one of the new pools a very different scene meets the eye. The strains of a dance orchestra waft pleasantly over the water. In an alcove bathers take their ease in swim suits, discussing a little light refreshment. Near by a fountain plays merrily. And all the while the disciples of Desjardines are hurtling downward from dizzy heights, speedsters are plowing their way from end to end of the bath and mere ditherers are jumping in and climbing out, illuminated by floodlights arranged under the water surface. For men, women and children swimming nowadays can be a merry frolic in jolly surroundings. And that explains, to a great extent, why it has become recently such a vastly popular recreation.

Battle of the Blues

Which, in turn, explains the large attendances and enthusiasm at such happenings as the annual aquatic match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, won this year by the former at a score of 31 points to 22. The Oxonians also won the water polo game by 3 goals to 1. In the swimming contest, dating back to 1892, Cambridge has emerged victorious 27 times, Oxford 9, and four engagements have ended with honors easy; while of the 41 polo battles since 1890 the Dark Blues have been successful on 14 occasions, Cambridge on 21. Oxford's last polo victory before this year's was in 1932.

The Oxonians were firmly installed as favorites for both competitions this summer, because they had in residence M. Y. ffrench-Williams, who has represented England, J. A. Field, a useful freestyle racer from Yale University, U. S. A. and D. A. Young, powerful backstroke exponent from Australia. And the polo side was skippered by the redoubtable J. B. Knapp, an accomplished goalkeeper from Stanford University, U. S. A.

Ffrench-Williams had little difficulty in winning both the 100-yard and 220-yard races, freestyle, in 60s. and 2m. 31.8s., respectively, and H. R. Thomas credited Oxford with a victory in the 200-yard breaststroke, whilst doing so, Thomas beat last year's winner, A. J. V. Arthur, Cambridge, in 2m. 57s. For their only success in the individual events, the Cantabs have to thank Simon Fraser, from Melbourne Grammar School, Australia, who won the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 51s. Fraser has some reputation, also, as an oarsman and a track runner.

In the relay events, Cambridge won the medley—backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle (100 yards of each)—in 3m. 26.6s. and the Dark Blues gained the 4 x 50-yard freestyle in 1m. 48.6s. D. G. Britton scored three goals for Oxford and F. P. Ball one for Cambridge in a waterpolo joust that, for sheer heartiness, lost nothing by comparison with the Rugby football match at Twickenham.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	30	.659
Cleveland	49	39	.557
Boston	48	41	.539
Detroit	46	40	.535
Chicago	46	40	.535
Washington	45	42	.517
Philadelphia	28	57	.329
St. Louis	27	58	.318

Results July 18

Detroit 6, Boston 5.
Cleveland 10, Washington 5.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 21, Philadelphia 14.
St. Louis 7, New York 2.
New York 15, St. Louis 4.

Results July 19

Chicago 11, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
New York 10, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 11, Washington 3.
Washington 9, Cleveland 5.
Boston 12, Detroit 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	60	33	.645
Buffalo	60	37	.619
Newark	55	38	.591
Baltimore	52	45	.536
Montreal	46	48	.489
Toronto	45	53	.459
Albany	35	58	.376
Syracuse	26	67	.280

Results July 18

Toronto 2, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 9, Albany 8.
Baltimore 10, Rochester 9.
Buffalo 11, Newark 6.

Results July 19

Albany 7, Montreal 2.
Montreal 11, Albany 6.
Baltimore 13, Rochester 4.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 5, Syracuse 1.
Newark 9, Buffalo 5.

Ross Wilson Wins Title

OTTAWA, July 20 (By Canadian Press)—Ross Wilson of Toronto won the Eastern Canadian men's single tennis championship, defeating Joe O'Hara of Ottawa, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5, in the final.

Hamilton Says American Stars Best Fortified

ABOARD S. S. MANHATTAN, En Route to Berlin, July 20 (AP)—American track and field stars, while "no cinch" to capture even a single Oympic event, are nevertheless the best-conditioned and best-fortified team Uncle Sam has ever dispatched abroad in the opinion of Brutus Hamilton.

The California coach today discounted the impression that many of the Olympic performers had suffered letdowns or were feeling the effects of too strenuous competitive campaigns, and asserted he had never shared in the handling of a more determined group.

"The aftermath of an ocean trip is always questionable," said Hamilton. "The majority of our athletes are experienced enough to have a knowledge of relaxing without getting out of condition. The coaches also are aware of their responsibility and expect to have their biggest job in the final week getting the athletes back into shape. But they anticipate finding the best conditioning facilities at Berlin they have had on any trip.

Sprinters Recover Quickly

"The short-distance men, sprinters and jumpers, recover their form quickly, whereas the distance runners need a maximum of work to keep at top form."

Hamilton stressed the fact that the Americans must avoid overconfidence, especially because relatively little is known about the best of their foreign rivals. The Olympics always develop surprises. He recalled the Canadians, Percy Williams in 1928 and Duncan McNaughton in 1932, as prime examples to emphasize his conviction that neither the speedy Jesse Owens nor the record-smashing high jumpers, Cornelius Johnson and Dave Albritton, are unbeatable.

Hamilton named Glenn Morris, the Fort Collins (Colo.) automobile salesman and decathlon record breaker, as the likeliest American winner in the Olympics. Decathlon coach and former all-around Olympic performer, Hamilton rates Morris as the most superb decathlon star of all time.

"Morris broke the world record, but he has not yet reached his peak," Hamilton said.

Praises Fritz Pollard

Fritz Pollard Jr., son of the famous Brown University football star and an entry in the high hurdles, is rated one of the finest competitors on the team although he lacks Forrest Towns' speed and technique, according to the California coach, who also expects his own pupil Archie Williams to win the 400 meters. Glenn Cunningham, the veteran Kansan, is the "man to beat" in the 1500 meters while Don Lash of Indiana has "a great chance to win one of the distance races."

That the Washington crew, with the possible exception of the 1928 California eight, is the finest boatload which has yet represented America is the view of Henry Penn Burke of Philadelphia, chairman of the Olympic rowing committee.

"The Huskies, stroked by Piano-Player Don Hume, have rhythm," explains Burke. "They combine the maximum of power with the minimum of effort and have proved they have the stuff to win under pressure. I expect the Swiss or Italian challengers will have to turn in an Olympic record performance to beat Al Ulbrickson's boys."

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig, Yankees	88	332	109	126	.379
Radcliff, W. Sox	72	313	63	118	.377
Appling, W. Sox	71	271	51	102	.377
Medwick, Cards.	86	353	60	130	.368
P. Waner, Pirates	79	315	57	114	.362
Jordan, Bees ..	84	339	56	116	.342

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	64	50	.561
Oakland	62	50	.554
Missions	60	55	.522
Portland	56	52	.519
Los Angeles	58	58	.500
San Diego	56	59	.487
San Francisco	55	61	.474
Sacramento	44	70	.386

Results July 18

Seattle 8, Missions 6.
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 3, Portland 1.
Sacramento 1, San Francisco 0.
San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.

Results July 19

Missions 2, Seattle 1.
Seattle 7, Missions 0.
San Diego 7, Portland 2.
Portland 6, San Diego 4.
Oakland 1, Los Angeles 0.
Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 1, San Francisco 0.
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 6.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	59	40	.596
Milwaukee	56	39	.589
Minneapolis	53	45	.541
Kansas City	52	46	.531
Columbus	51	48	.515
Indianapolis	43	53	.448
Toledo	39	60	.394
Louisville	38	60	.388

Results July 18

Minneapolis 3, Toledo 2.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 3.
Milwaukee 13, Indianapolis 12.
Kansas City 5, Columbus 4.

Results July 19

Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 1.
Columbus 13, Kansas City 9.
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 4.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 16, Louisville 1.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 4.

McFall New Academy Manager

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 20 (AP)—Commander John H. Brown Jr., United States Navy, graduate manager of athletics at the Naval Academy, Saturday turned his duties over to Lieut. Commander Andrew C. McFall, United States Navy, commander of the seaplane squadron at the Academy. Commander Brown, who has been on duty in the department of physical training at the Academy for three years, will go on a month's leave today. On Sept. 4 he will report aboard the cruiser Milwaukee, at San Pedro, Calif., for duty as executive officer.

Stella Walsh Breaks Record

WARSAW, July 19 (AP)—Stella Walsh bettered her own women's world record for the 80-meter dash in the Polish women's track championship when she was timed in 9.6s. The mark, two tenths of a second lower than her accepted mark, set at Katowic in 1933, stamped her as a leading contender for the Olympic sprint title.

Australia Takes Lead

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 20 (AP)—Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath defeated Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm and Heiner Henkel, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4 today, giving Australia a 2-to-1 lead over Germany in the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup tennis competition. The Anzacs and the Teutons divided the opening singles matches last Saturday.

Japanese Speed Swimmers Show Power in Berlin

BERLIN, July 20 (AP)—Japan's bronzed official speed swimmers picked the hottest day of Berlin's summer to invade the recently completed Olympic pool and practically set it on fire Saturday.

Experts who watched the stars of the huge Nipponese squad repeatedly rip through the water in near world record time or better were almost ready to concede them again the supremacy they established at Los Angeles four years ago.

Timed by trainers and coaches, Shigeo Arai flashed through the 100 meters in 56.6s, which is two-tenths of a second under Peter Fick's listed world mark. His teammate, Taguchi, finished less than a foot behind.

Shumpei Udo did the 400 meters in 4:42.8 for the 50-meter pool, which the Japanese considered better than Jack Medica's record of 4:38.7. made in a 25-yard tank Hamuro swam the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:42, which is six-tenths of a second under the listed world record.

Masoji, who won the 100-meter backstroke at Los Angeles, was timed in 1.07.6, which is a full second under his winning time in 1932. Times made by other members of the squad were almost as impressive.

The Egyptians, Brazilians and Filipinos, who trained at the same time, looked slow by comparison.

"I think we have a much better team than at Los Angeles," said one of the Japanese coaches as he watched the squad go through setting-up exercises under the hot sun.

The temperature, which reached 90 degrees, curtailed the workouts of the track and field athletes, who preferred the cool steps of the Olympic village lake.

The Filipino swimmers, who previously had suffered from cold weather, enjoyed their first workout in hot weather. Il Defonzo was clocked in 2:47.4 for the 200-meter breaststroke while Jikirum crawled the 100 meters n 60.6 seconds. The track team trained at the Olympic village.

Heavy Vote Poll For Gridiron Stars

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—The all-star college football team which will meet the Detroit Lions at Soldier's Field the night of Sept. 1 won't lack for backs who can block and tackle in addition to carrying the ball.

For the quarterback post, these four stars are setting the vote-getting pace in the nation-wide poll by 182 newspapers:

Smith, Alabama; Seidel, Minnesota; Fromhart, Notre Dame, and Pincura, Ohio State. Among the leaders for the fullback job are Beise of Minnesota, Crayne of Iowa and Grayson of Stanford, while the halfback jobs are being sought by such aces as Shakespeare, Notre Dame; Berwanger, Chicago; Roscoe, Minnesota, and Wilson of Southern Methodist.

The leaders in the contest which ends at midnight next Saturday:

Ends—Milliner, Notre Dame, 178,327; Topping, Stanford, 171,668; Moscrip, Stanford, 140,382, Notre Dame, 136,716.

Tackles — Smith, Minnesota, 166,483; Spain, Southern Methodist, 159,941; Reynolds, Stanford, 150,127; Wasicek, Colgate, 146,763.

Guards—Tangora, Northwestern, 173,885; Oech, Minnesota, 171,582; Karcher, Ohio State, 162,143; Fortman, Colgate, 141,736.

Centers—Jones, Ohio State, 132,117; Lester, Texas Christian, 125,842; Rennebohm, Minnesota, 121,566; Lind, Northwestern, 106,284.

Quarterbacks—Smith, Alabama, 182,986; Seidel, Minnesota, 179,217; Fromhart, Notre Dame, 161,684; Pincura, Ohio State, 112,352.

Halfbacks — Shakespeare, Notre Dame, 159,437; Berwanger, Chicago, 154,284; Roscoe, Minnesota, 149,963; Wilson, Southern Methodist, 136,182.

Fullbacks — Beise, Minnesota, 172,878; Crayne, Iowa, 120,296; Grayson, Stanford, 118,392; Constable, Princeton, 91,118.

Cooper and Metz Are Tied

ST. PAUL, July 20 (AP)—The veteran, Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago, looked today for more links wizardry—like that which brought him from six strokes back to a first place tie—to help him in his playoff battle with a young neighbor, Dick Metz of Lake Forest, Ill., in the $5000 St. Paul open golf tournament. Cooper and Metz, 26-year old professional formerly of Deal, N. J., set out today for 36 holes of play to decide the winner of $1200 first place money. They finished in a dead heat with 277 strokes—11 under par—for 72 holes yesterday. Abe Espinosa, Chicago, was two strokes back of the leaders with 279 for second money. Ky Lafoon, Chicago, held third with 280, and Revolta, Byron Nelson, Ridgewood, N. J., and Horton Smith, Chicago, were next with 281's.

Three Tied for Lead

ZANDVOORT, Holland, July 20 (AP)—Reuben Fine of the United States was in a three-way tie for first place in the international chess tournament today at the close of the second day's play. Fine drew with R. Spielmann of Austria. The two other leaders were Dr. M. Euwe of Holland, who defeated P. Kerres of Estonia, and E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, who drew with G. R. D. Van Doesburgh of Holland. In other matches, A. Becker of Austria drew with L. Prins of Holland, G. Maroczy of Hungary defeated S. Landau of Holland, and Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland drew with E. Gruenfeld of Austria.

Woodling Wins Swim

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—Four Akron (Ohio) men captured highest nonors in the National Amateur Athletic Union's five-mile senior swimming championship event in the Ohio River Saturday. Elsworth Woodling, Dexter Woodford, Pete Woyar and Dale Stewart, finished in the order named. Woodling's time was 1h. 51m. 20s. Woodford, Ohio State University swimmer, negotiated the distance in 2h. 35s. He already holds the Ohio River marathon swimming championship. Woyar's time was 2h. 3m. 56s. and Stewert's was 2h. 8m. 2s.

Whalen Wins Pro Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Joe Whalen of the Larchmont Shores Club won the United States professional singles tennis championship title on the courts of the Tudor City Tennis Club, Saturday, defeating Charles M. Wood Jr., of the Somerset Hills Country Club, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Wood and Harold Blauer of the River Club won the doubles title by defeating William Ellis, Piping Rock Club and William M. Kenny, Locust Valley, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Hurricanes Win Title

BEDMINSTER, N. J., July 20 (AP)—Hurricanes annexed the national junior polo championship at the Burnt Mills Polo Club's Schley Field yesterday afternoon with a 6-to-4 victory over the Meadow Brook Ramblers. The winners, runnersup twice this season in Long Island tourneys, got off to a four-goal lead in the first period only to be tied in the fourth and then score single goals in each of the last two chukkers to win.

Barbara Leads Large Yachts

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Driven along by a fresh northeast breeze, Henry C. Taylor's 50-foot sloop Barbara led the large yachts home in the outstanding race of the opening day of the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual race week Saturday. Barbara beat Herbert G. Hanan's Spartan by 2m. 23s. in a 19-mile race.

Perry to Play For Title Now Held by Allison

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The "Wimbledon" aspect of the United States singles championships at Forest Hills, Sept. 3-12, the objective of the United States Lawn Tennis Association when it combined the men's and women's tournaments, became more pronounced today with the news that Fred Perry would attempt to carry the men's trophy back to England.

Germany already has decided to send a strong team, headed by Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, runner up to Perry at Wimbledon, and with the world's No. 1 player, the Germans and America's home guard, headed by Don Budge and Wilmer Allison, indications are the tournament will rival the famous all-England championships.

There is a possibility, although no word has yet been received, that Australia's Davis Cup team which is now in England competing against Germany in the interzone finals, will decide to come back this way and play at Forest Hills.

Prospects for a strong field in the women's division are almost as bright with plenty of opposition expected for Helen Hull Jacobs, the 1935 champion. Alice Marble of San Francisco, third ranking American woman player in 1933 before being forced into retirement for two years, has begun a comeback campaign with Forest Hills as her objective.

There are strong indications, too, that Helen Wills Moody will decide to compete. Although Mrs. Moody still professes uncertainty, Maskell Fox, president of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, announced Saturday that she would compete in the eastern grass courts tournament at Rye, N. Y., Aug. 10. If Queen Helen comes East for that event she undoubtedly will remain for the nationals.

Yawl Dorade Wins The Transpacific Ocean Yacht Race

HONOLULU, July 20 (AP)—The speedy yawl Dorade, winner of the California-Honolulu yacht race, added another victory today to her imposing string of transoceanic honors.

Under handicap ratings for the craft that sailed from Santa Monica July 4, officials declared the 51-foot San Francisco yacht victor in Class B in addition to Class A.

Twelve of the contenders were due at Diamond Head, but none had a chance of beating the Dorade's time of 11 days, 3 hours, 29 minutes and 44 seconds for the 2240-mile race.

The Dorade won the transatlantic yacht race of 1931 and the Fastnet races in England in 1931 and 1932.

Yale Golfer Wins

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Robert Fisher of Jamestown and No. 1 man on the championship Yale golf team, captured the Country Club's twenty-seventh annual invitation tournament Saturday by defeating Chris Carr of Wanakah 1 up in the final 18 holes. Fisher scored a subpar 71 to the Wanakah star's 74. Fisher made the final by defeating Carl Gramensetter of Buffalo on the twentieth hole. Carr put out Al Bliss of Bradford, Penna., in the morning round.

Texas Rangers Scratched

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Eric Tyrrell-Martin was suspended today by the Hurlingham Club polo committee as an aftermath to reputed riding jousts with H. Hesketh Hughes in the semifinals of the champion cup tournament. Charles B. Wrightsman scratched his Texas Rangers from the finals as the result of the action against Martin who played for the Rangers.

Budge Defeats Perry

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 20 (AP)—Donald Budge, of Oakland, Calif., defeated Fred Perry, 9—7, 7—5, 8—10, 7—5, in the last match of an informal series between American and British tennis teams Saturday. Budge's triumph over the world's No. 1 player gave the Americans a 3-to-2 victory in the competition arranged to provide the British a workout before defending the Davis Cup.

Australia Beats England

SYDNEY, July 20 (By Canadian Press)—The touring English Rugby League team won the best of three series with Australia Saturday, winning the third "test," 12 to 7. Australia won the first game, 24 to 8, and the Englishmen took the second, 12 to 7.

Olympic Torch Journey Starts

By the Associated Press

Athens, Greece, July 20

THE Olympic torch, kindled from the sun's rays on Mount Olympus and to be carried to Berlin by a relay of torchbearers for the opening of the Olympic Games in the German capital Aug. 1, was started for Berlin today.

The first runner lighted the torch at the altar of the Olympia Stadium and then dashed away on a kilometer run to the place where the next runner waited.

Today was a public holiday in Greece, for the ceremony coincided with the observance of King George's birthday under the Gregorian calendar.

'Poor Man' Golf Tourney Starts

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—The pay-as-you-go golfers of the United States—223 strong—tee off today to play their annual tournament over what is probably the nearest thing to a perfect public golf layout on record.

The four courses at Bethpage State Park, two of which will be used for the qualifying rounds today and tomorrow, would do credit to the swankiest private club.

In addition to picturesque scenery, the Blue Course, scene of the match play portion of the tourney from Wednesday through Saturday, is considered a real championship test.

The "poor man" golfers, drawn from every walk of life—from laborers, doctors, firemen, butchers and ex-bankers—appear to have the skill to match the courses. Although par has withstood the practice round assaults so far, a number of fine scores have been marked down.

The two 18-hole qualifying rounds today and tomorrow also serve to decide the inter-city team title, won last year by San Antonio, Texas.

Forty-nine four-man teams, a record total, are slated to compete. The entry list of 223 also is a record figure, beating the 213 mark set at Louisville four years ago.

Among the favorites are the defending champion, 20-year-old Frankie Strafaci of Brooklyn, and three ex-champions, Carl Kauffmann of Pittsburgh who won the title three times, Charlie Ferrara of San Francisco, twice winner, and Robert Wingate of Jacksonville, Fla., 1930 champion. Other leading contenders for the title held by the 148-pound Strafaci are his two brothers, Tommy and Ralph, Bruce McCormick, a Los Angeles fireman, Don Erickson of Los Angeles, and Claude Rippey of Washington.

Knee-Action Spring Suit Asks $25,000,000 Damage

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Suit for $25,000,000, growing out of what the complainant described as prior patents on a knee-action spring for automobiles, has been filed in federal court by Joseph E. Wood and Walter Scott. Named defendants were the General Motors Corporation and subsidiaries, the Chrysler Corporation, the Studebaker Corporation and the Packard Motor Car Manufacturing Company.

The suit asked that the court take an accounting of profits of manufacturers using the device, and to restrain the defendants from infringing on the patents.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Comment before crypts frequently gives secret away. In crypt of July eleven looked for word "Saturday." Rest was easy.

2. Think, Thick, Chick, Click, Slick, Spick, Speck, Speak.

3.

1		2
Ames		Brown
Lettercarrier		Fireman
3		4
Eastman		Ford
Policeman		Chauffeur
5		6
Davis		Cole
Motorman		Conductor

Explanation: The motorman is not Ford. The policeman is not Davis. The fireman is not Ames, Cole, Davis, Ford, or Eastman. Hence, the fireman must be Brown, and the policeman is next to him. Ford, who is not next to Brown, is not the motorman. Hence, Ford is the chauffeur. The policeman, who is not Davis, must be Eastman, and the motorman must be Davis.

4. No answer required.

5. U N divided, (Undivided).

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State of Neglected Teacher Finally Bettered in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Kremlin finally has recognized the plight of the Soviet teacher, long neglected in the mad rush toward industralization, toward collective agriculture, toward state ownership and control of everything, toward universal literacy.

Several decrees now have been issued which regularize the position of teachers, increase the pay of qualified men and women, and guarantee them against dismissal or transfer at the whim of local Communist officials.

The Soviet dictatorship, coming to power in 1917, was determined to teach its primitive peoples to read and write in the shortest possible time. The Soviets took over a country misruled for centuries and damaged by war. For three more years the new regime had to fight several wars at once for existence. These finally ended in 1920.

Many Teachers Leave

The new rulers then discovered that the school system was completely disorganized, and that less than 20 per cent of the population was literate. Many of the best teachers had left the country as emigres, and there were not enough qualified teachers for existing schools. Nevertheless, the Communists set about organizing new schools in every part of the country, accepting as teachers any who volunteered. Thousands were accepted who were barely literate.

It is not surprising that a large part of the new schools offered farcical education. Nevertheless, the number of schools and pupils continued to increase at an extraordinary rate, much more rapidly than qualified teachers could be prepared. At the same time new industries and factories and the growing government bureaucracy offered greater rewards than did the schools to intelligent and ambitious men and women. Exodus from the schools became so rapid that the dictatorship finally passed a decree compelling qualified teachers to remain in the schools.

Although many teachers' institutes were opened, they could not graduate teachers rapidly enough to match the increase in the number of pupils, which rose from 7,800,000 in 1917 to 28,000,000 in 1935. Nevertheless, the Kremlin insisted upon the application of universal compulsory education.

Only now, 19 years after the revolution, have the Communists found it possible to establish precise qualifications and salaries for teachers. The new decrees provide standards for the first time, even though they are low compared with those of advanced countries. Not only in the model schools, which visitors are taken to see, but in all schools, teachers must now pass definite tests, and in return are assured security of position and better pay.

The principle of equal pay, regardless of qualifications, abandoned years ago in industry, agriculture and government offices, has survived until 1936 in the school system. But the new decrees provide for pay differentiated according to education, experience and skill. At the same time, local control of education is abolished, and the appointment, dismissal or transfer of teachers is put in the hands of regional or central departments.

Thousands of teachers cannot meet the new qualification tests. They will be given time to study, and if they can pass examinations for certificates, they will be retained.

Prompt Payment Assured

Another decree, welcome to teachers, makes officials criminally responsible for not paying them on time. Hitherto thousands of teachers have not been paid in full for months, even years. They will now be paid from central funds if local budgets are inadequate.

The years since the revolution have been difficult for Soviet teachers. The best qualified persons have often been regarded with suspicion by the Communists, because of their connection with the Tsarist regime or their "social origins." They have had to endure without protest the unruly behavior of pupils during those years when Communist theorists contended that pupils had more than an equal voice with teachers in the conduct of schools.

But school discipline was rigorously restored in 1932, and has been strengthened since. Teachers and principals today have at least as much authority as in the schools of other countries.

Britain Reveals Arms Seizures In Palestine Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A large seizure of arms consigned to an unidentified merchant in the Jewish town of Tel-Aviv figures in the 1935 report of Great Britain as Mandatory Power for Palestine which was published here in mid-June.

The arms in question were discovered by customs authorities at Jaffa last October. Of 537 alleged drums of cement from Antwerp, the reports says, "359 were found to contain canisters in which were concealed 500 bayonets, nearly 400,000 rounds of ammunition, and miscellaneous component parts."

Apart from this consignment, the report—which deals with the period before the unrest this summer—notes "a considerable slackening" in the illegal trade in arms to Palestine.

Although the police report having seized 171 serviceable rifles, 251 pistols and revolvers, 95 shotguns, 42 bombs and grenades and about 700 rounds of ammunition.

Smuggling of hashish is also declining, according to the report, but that of opium is somewhat more active. The police captured nearly one hundredweight of hashish during the year and about 75 pounds of opium, some of which was contained in packages found in trains coming from Egypt, pointing, the report declares, to collusion on the part of railway employees.

The total population of Palestine at the end of the year, excluding some 66,000 nomadic Bedouins, is given as 1,194,529, of whom 320,358 were Jews and 874,171 "others"—mainly Arabs. The Jewish birthrate was 30.79 per 1000 and the Arab rate 50.41 per 1000. In both cases, however, the infant mortality rate was very high—64.15 per 1000 live births among the Jews and 146.44 among the Arabs.

"It is estimated," the report adds, "that approximately 4 per cent of all Arab infants and 64 per cent of all Jewish infants come under supervision and care of infant welfare centers." No explanation of the difference is given in the report, but it is generally ascribed to the fact that the Jewish immigrants have set up voluntary welfare centers whereas the Arab has to rely on government assistance only and is also not accustomed to this type of social service.

In spite of the high infant mortality rate, the natural increase in the population, the report declares, "has risen from 19.7 in 1934 to 26.6 in 1935." Apart from immigration, the "natural increase" in the population of Palestine in 1935 was 31,692. The Jewish share is 7119 and the Arab share 31,692.

Recorded immigration into Palestine is stated in the report to have reached the total in 1935 of 61,854 Jews and 2293 non-Jews. Both figures are the highest since the mandatory regime was instituted. Altogether 259,889 Jews entered Palestine between 1919 and the end of 1935. Over 100,000 of these came from Poland and about 30,000 each from Soviet Russia and Germany.

Arabs Keep Pace With Jews

The total immigration of non-Jews since the mandatory regime began is put at about 17,000. There is also a considerable illegal immigration, mainly, but not by any means exclusively, Jewish. According to reliable estimates from Jewish sources, the Jewish population of the country today is considerably in excess of the figure given in the report. A total of 400,000 has been given by one high authority and of 500,000 by another.

On the basis of the figures in the report, however, the increase in the Arab population, thanks mainly to the high birthrate, about kept pace numerically with the increase in the Jewish population until the record immigration of 1933-1935 in which over 134,000 Jews legally entered Palestine as residents.

Fascist Groundswell Seen In Revival of Napoleonism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Political uncertainty in France has led to a renewal of popular interest in Bonapartism. Recent ceremonies celebrating the 115th anniversary of Napoleon's passing were observed with unusual fervor, both at the Emperor's monument in the Place Vendôme here and before the score of other statues scattered throughout France.

Once a powerful party, Bonapartism now plays no direct part in French politics. Indirectly, however, Napoleon still exercises a powerful influence on the evolution of political doctrines in France.

As the great plebiscitary dictator, he is frequently pointed to as a precedent by those who wish to bring about an authoritative régime in France. Some French observers have not hesitated to draw a striking parallel between the "Little Corporal," and the Colonel to whom thousands of Frenchmen look as the future "Führer" of France: Colonel François de la Rocque, head of the Fiery Cross movement.

Points Way to Order?

Like Napoleon, Colonel de la Rocque is a successful soldier and a leader who had succeeded in making a tremendous appeal to certain classes at least in France. Just as Bonaparte imposed discipline on a nation tired of revolution, so—say Colonel de la Rocque's supporters—the Fiery Cross will lead France back to order and discipline after the socialist experiment has proved unsuccessful.

While this comparison seems farfetched to most Frenchmen, the fact remains that Bonapartism—as the political doctrine of dictatorial or "authoritative" government based directly on the masses—finds many advocates in France today. Generally, the relation between this French form of fascism and Bonapartism is not acknowledged, but it exists and appears in the intense renewal of the Napoleonic cult.

This renewed interest in Napoleon is shown in a variety of ways. The recent Bonapartist celebrations constitute one of these. Another is the large number of books and plays about the Emperor which have appeared lately. Still a third is the increased interest in various Napoleonic exhibits and museums.

Emperor's Shrine Visited

Over 10,000 people visited the Island of Aix, in the Bay of Biscay, last year. It was here that Napoleon spent his last hours on French soil, before his exile to St. Helena.

An American woman and her French husband, Baron Gourgaud, are chiefly responsible for the transformation of this house into a museum. Thanks to their efforts it has been left, as nearly as possible, as it was when Napoleon lived there for a few days in 1815. The same clock still ticks away the minutes; the same table, upon which Napoleon wrote his historic appeal for "a place at the fireside of the British nation," is also there, with a fac-simile of the first draft, General Gourgaud carried this letter to the British and Baron Gourgaud, his great-grandson is the possessor of the original version.

As part of the Fêtes de Paris, a special exposition of paintings of Napoleon and his epoch is being held in Paris. Entitled "Baron Gros, his friends and his disciples," it is composed chiefly of portraits of the Emperor and of Bonapartist relics.

Russia Lifts Ban On Individual Mining

(Continued from Page 1)

tried to replace prospectors with geological students, convinced Communists.

The experiment failed. Geological students were unwilling or unable to work with pick and shovel in remote districts. Veteran prospectors, evading government patrols, dug up gold and smuggled it across borders, even after many were shot. Miners concealed gold. The Kremlin suddenly reversed its policy, began to pay so liberally for gold both to prospectors and miners that smuggling or concealment no longer were desirable. From that moment gold production rose rapidly.

Prospectors are paid in gold bonds, not paper rubles, at the rate of about 90 cents (one gold ruble) per gram. After a good season, prospectors have more money than they can comfortably use. The state has opened special shops for them, selling luxury goods not easily obtained elsewhere. They are permitted to visit Moscow and other cities for a "good time" after the season ends, and to stay in Crimean resorts.

The writer knows of one "artel," consisting of eight prospectors, which dug up a large amount of gold in a remote settlement of the Soviet arctic this summer, where it is possible to work for only four months. For the season's work the state paid them about $120,000 in gold bonds, or $15,000 each.

The "artel" sent representatives to the nearest settlement to buy as much luxury goods and necessities as possible. They also sent a representative to Moscow to buy an airplane and engage an aviator and mechanic. Their rough camp is located about 1000 miles from the nearest railway, and they decided to clear a landing field near their camp and buy an airplane to connect them with the civilized world.

Melrose Completed Centenary Mission For South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.— South Australia's international aviator, James Melrose, who was fatally injured in a crash July 5, had recently completed a flight of 4000 miles to capitals of the Commonwealth as a good will centenary gesture. He was accompanied on the good-will tour by Harry Plumridge, chairman of the Aero Club of South Australia, who is assisting to organize the centenary air race from Brisbane to Adelaide toward the end of the year.

Melrose was commissioned by the Government to tell the rest of the Commonwealth about the centenary, and the trip was really in continuance of his fight from London which he financed himself. He then told overseas people about the celebrations.

On the flight down the eastern half of Australia, and to Tasmania, Melrose dropped pamphlets in cities and towns and with his companion met members of Cabinets, mayors and other officials and discussed visits to South Australia during the centenary celebrations.

Assurances were given that many would participate and that all the States would enter for the air race. Enthusiasm for this event was marked and numerous enquirees were being made at tourists offices.

It was the first time that a direct flight from Tasmania to South Australia had been made, although Melrose himself pioneered the route by flying in the opposite direction nonstop in 1934.

Local Classified

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INTELLIGENT and cultivated young lady, highest character, to fill special position in refined country home near Washington, D. C., from Oct. 1st; must be experienced secretary-stenographer, able to speak and teach French, happy and adaptable disposition, willing to help in any capacity; salary $100 per month; Christian Scientist preferred; references requested. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE 3843 GRANVILLE

ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
675 GRANVILLE SEY 1900
Opposite Hudson's Bay

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

NEW LOCATION
632 Seymour St.
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

English Chamois Gloves
WILSON'S
575 GRANVILLE STREET
Gloves Hosiery Lingerie

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

INSURANCE
Fire—All Branches—Automobile
JOHN CAMPBELL McLEAN
744 W. Hastings St. Seymour 4328
"Rendering a specialized personal service"

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

STAR CABS
Seymour 9151

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
JUBILEE SALE
During July
405 Hastings Street West

HARPER METHOD
Hair Specialists
Fully Qualified Operators
SARAH BARKER
1010 Vancouver Block Sey. 4870

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA *(Continued)*

McMartin's
Leather Goods
716 Yates Street Phone G 6613
English Handbags, Traveling Cases, Brush Sets, Billfolds, Indian Moccasins, etc.

The Original
Rogers' Chocolates
The Exclusive Chocolate Shop
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Phone G. 7021 913 Government St.

World-Famous
ENGLISH - CHINA
CRYSTAL—OBJECTS OF ART
Moderate prices.
PERIOD ARTS LTD.
(Opposite Empress Hotel)
VICTORIA, B. C.

VISITORS from the U. S. A.
Save from 25% to 35% on Contax, Leica, Rolleiflex Cameras and Winsor and Newton Artists' Supplies
from
J. SOMMER & SONS LTD.
1012 GOVERNMENT STREET

The
PLUME SHOP
Finest Yorkshire Tweeds, Angaline (Angora and Lambs' Wool), English and French Sportswear, Frocks and Millinery.
747 Yates Street Empire 5621

SOUVENIRS AND INDIAN GOODS
in great variety at
THE SOUVENIR SHOP
(6 Doors Above Post Office)
914 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Garden $166

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's
Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

QUARTER CAB TAXI
708 Johnson Street
Phone E 1197

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Crosland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

THE ENGLISH SWEET SHOP
726 YATES STREET
Large Variety English Sweets
Mail orders filled
The Sweetest Shop in Town

1119 Wharf Street Tel. G 7191-7192
DOWELL'S
Transfer and Storage Co. Ltd.
Furniture and Piano Movers
PACKING CRATING STORAGE
Store Oil Delivery

Malleck's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Est. 1885
English Footwear
James Maynards Ltd.
649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1208 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G. 6811

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA *(Continued)*

David Spencer
Limited
Victoria, B. C.
•
IMPORTERS *of*
BRITISH WOOLEN GOODS
IRISH LINENS
and FINE ENGLISH CHINA

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. *Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section*

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. *Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section*

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
HBC Point Blankets are the best obtainable. See the attractive pastel and stripe colors in our Staple Department.
Phone 27141

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

Hostess Electric Refrigerator
NOISELESS
CONTROLLED HUMIDITY
NO DEFROSTING
J. A. Werner Hardware
10139 99 Street

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG *(Continued)*

Hudson's Bay Company
ACCESSORIZE AT THE "BAY"
Give your light summer dresses a new outlook with crisp new neckwear . . . immaculate gloves . . . gossamer hose . . . and fascinating costume jewellery! You'll find them all on the Main Floor at the "Bay."

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone • • • 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
Niagara Maid Grape Juice
Special 23 and 29 cts.
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 210, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily. *Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section*

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

DELICIOUS
CANADA BREAD
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

• CUMMING •
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
248 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON; TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St Met. 5819

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
**SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE*
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
*680 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

BRITISH MAGAZINES and BRITISH PUBLICATIONS
at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 BANK STREET OTTAWA

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

Mcintosh & Watts
The China Hall Near Liggar.
245-247 Bank St
Phone 4049 Queen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

PORT ARTHUR

THE **CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES** LIMITED
PORT ARTHUR, CANADA
FOR Trapper Point Blankets, Imported Irish Linens, Minton, Aynsley, and Royal Doulton, English China, Genuine Harris Tweed Coats, Imported English Woollens, Scotch Tartan Novelties.

Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets
John Brown's Irish Linens
Ladies' Knitted Suits and Sportswear. Cardigans, Pullovers, Scarves, Handkerchiefs
McNULTY'S, Limited
Port Arthur, Canada

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR
(Continued)

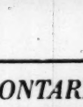
G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street

Fine China
Spode and English Dinnerware
Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

We have a most complete stock of ENGLISH HIGH GRADE POCKET CUTLERY and also a complete assortment of ENGLISH FISHING TACKLE.
THE TOURTELLOT HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. **Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.**



DRESSES
½ PRICE and LESS
New groups of summer fashion successes at final reductions in the last days of the Mid-Summer Sale
. . . Three feature values:
$7.95 $10.95 $19.95
Fairweathers
88-90 Yonge Street

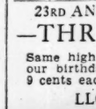
23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423



NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

J. A. CRAIG
Electrical Contractor
Jobbing — Repairs — Maintenance
Electrical Appliances of All Kinds
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
850 BATHURST ST. Phone LA. 9077

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

WINDSOR

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK — CREAM — BUTTERMILK

ONTARIO

WINDSOR
(Continued)

THE DRESS SHOPPE
1206 Wyandotte St., E. Windsor
Popular Price Dresses and Hosiery
The Choice of the Discriminating Shopper

HIGHWAY NO. 3, ESSEX, ONTARIO
Moore's Department Store
ELENOR THISTLE, Prop.
Blankets for Camping Trip also Linen and China

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save
USE YOUR CREDIT
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
Optical Service
W. H. McCREERY
Ouellette Avenue at 218

CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN
British Importations
Ed Laird
415 Ouellette Windsor, Ont.

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Parisienne Beauty Salon
Catering to the Exclusive
ELwood 7436—S. 1,5175 Sherbrooke W.
(At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Eiler's
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS. Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk., Mews, London. W 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HENDON, N. W. 4—MISS BOND (new address) 3 Sydney Grove; comfortable bed-sitting rooms, gas fires; board optional.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143).

NOTE THIS ADDRESS — 26 Norfolk Square, London, W. 2—Quiet, central, comfortable; bed, bath, breakfast, 6/6; weekly from 35/-; all conveniences; 5 bathrooms. Padd. 9461.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

COURIERS

WIMBLEDON 6251 SLOANE 2479
Owner Drivers; glad to take you shopping, seeing London, or visiting countryside; terms moderate. Any time, anywhere.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestria"; good cut; personal attention; coats and gowns, 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE SHEETS—Reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. Stibbs, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E.C.4. MAN. 3629.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

TRAVELLING COMPANION—Seeks position September, London to New York or Boston—in exchange for passage paid, cabin or first class. Gentlewoman. Experienced. E. C. M., Flat 6, 57 Holland Park, London, W.11.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—To let NOW, unfurnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, etc.; 2 minutes Olympia; central heating, constant hot water; shady garden; rent £275 p. a. Apply SILVER, Foresters, Lynchmere, near Haslemere, Surrey.

LONDON—Mill Hill. Tube 30 minutes. Furnished. Double bedroom, lounge. Modern conveniences. Two guineas. Wouters, 19 Selvage Lane, N.W.7.

HOLIDAY POST

LADY—Will drive visitors in England during August. Owns car. Box W-420—BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

CHELSEA—Lady offers another, engaged during day, temporary weekly share of flat; independence, maid, moderate. Box W-426—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I. Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers 26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EALing 2127 Rents collected Mortgages arranged

FINCHLEY — Detached freehold, 3 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc., all large; good garden; quiet avenue; £1000. 7 Fenstanton Ave., London, N. 12.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

INCOME TAX and Sur-Tax Consultant; clients visited by arrangement. WILLIAM WATSON (late of the Inland Revenue), Clun House, Surrey St., London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 5175.

LAUNDRIES

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop., H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127. 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

MORGAN'S GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial, satisfaction or money returned with every used car; extended payments for used and new cars; special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors; demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, London, near Whiteleys. Phone Bayswater 0965.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BROMLEY (near)—Charming Guest House, 5 minutes from station. Lovely garden. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Miss Pyne, 244 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent. Ravensbourne 4446.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS. 51 Strand, London. W C. 2.

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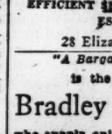

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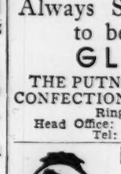

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NOTHING is useless to the man of sense; he turns everything to account.
—LA FONTAINE

Daily Features

WISDOM teaches us to do, as well as talk, and to make our words and actions all of a color.—SENECA.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

MONDAY is beginner's day. Referring to the crypt sent in by "Home Run Bob" and which was printed on July 11, a Providence, R. I., reader says that he frequently finds a clue in the comment that appears along with the crypt. If it were not for these comments, he says that he would never get to first base. Somehow we doubt that, but wonder how long it will take readers to "get to first base" with the clues contained in the comment before today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. The asterisk (*) denotes proper name.

ABCCDEF GDHBID AIJKFL

HIDMNDEFOJ PQRDL LDAIDF

STSJ. QB AIJKF BH *UNOJ

DODRDE OBBVDW HBI TBIW

"*LSFNIWSJ." IDLF TSL DSLJ.

2. Letter Changing

MY, how the experts do work! The challenge on changing from NORTH to SOUTH in 9 moves, brought a number of scores of 6 moves. But a Fargo, N. D., expert cuts this right in half, and does it in three! And, sure enough, it checks with Webster's: North, Morth, Mouth, South. Good work! Now, how about a chance to THINK before you SPEAK? You'll probably have to THINK aplenty to make the change in less than the 7 moves, in which it has been accomplished. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing THINK to SPEAK in 7 moves—or less.

3. Still More Logic

A POLICEMAN, a fireman, a letter carrier, a chauffeur, a motorman, and a conductor were walking along a street six abreast. Their names were (not respectively) Ames, Brown, Cole, Davis, Eastman, and Ford. Ames is on the outside next to the fireman. The motorman recently carried Ford as a passenger on his trolley car. The policeman is between the chauffeur and Brown, and is married to Davis's sister. It is impossible for Cole, who is next to the motorman, to converse with a man on his right. Ford is not next to Brown. Eastman, who is 5 years older than the chauffeur, knows nothing about fighting fires. Davis is not a fireman. The fireman met Ford six months before the letter carrier asked Cole to sign for a special delivery letter. Place each man correctly in the line-up, identifying each with his occupation.

4. Tongue Twister

A READER from Somerset, England, submits a number of clever tongue twisters, among them the following: "The Leith police dismisseth us with six thick thistle-sticks." Try repeating that one quickly!

5. Rebus

HERE'S another from Beaumont, Texas, representing in rebus form a 9-letter word.

U — — — — N

Each for all,
These cannot fall.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'It Is Corban'

IN EXPLAINING to some of his opponents the way in which they defeated the very purpose and implication of the Ten Commandments, Jesus speaks in Mark 7:10f. about the fifth of those famous regulations, "Honour thy father and thy mother."

It seems that there were many people in the Master's day who would readily offer an excuse which might absolve them from the duty of supporting their parents. For example, they alleged that the sum which they would normally have contributed for their parents' support was already "Corban"—a technical Hebrew word for an "offering set apart for the service of God"—and that therefore it could not be given to their father and mother.

The clear implication is that the money had not really been promised to God at all, and that those who made this claim were not only shirking their filial responsibilities, but were claiming praise for a religious act which they had not performed, and probably never intended to perform.

Fragrance

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. O. M. Todd, Columbus, Ohio

Wire-Haired Terrier Goes Aesthetic

Party Fun

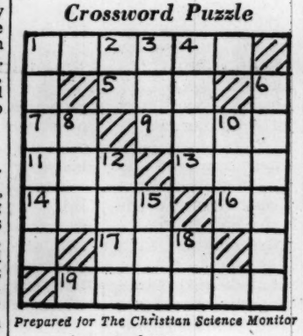
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Paper Bag Race

TWO medium-sized paper bags are blown full of air, tightly sealed at the top, and strung along wires by means of metal hooks or paper fasteners, so that they will glide easily along the wires, stretched across the room, about three feet apart (one bag on each wire).

Two players at a time enter this "race." The wires are stretched just above their heads, so that the paper bags hang down about in line with the mouth. Both start at the same time, and by blowing on the bags they move them along the wire; and the one who succeeds in blowing his paper bag across the room first gets the prize.—Roy R. S., Denver.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Diminutive.
5. Peruvian plant.
7. Therefore.
9. Birds.
11. Number.
13. Silkworm.
14. Patron saint of Norway
16. Neon: chem. symbol.
17. Title.
19. Emphasis.

Down

1. Minister.
2. Preposition.
3. Frozen water.
4. Not wild.
6. Willows.
8. Bird.
10. Angular vase.
12. Kiln.
15. Tree.
18. Musical note.

Answers Appear Elsewhere

In Lighter Vein

What Do You Mean Grand?

A young lady who had never seen a game of baseball attended one with her escort.

"Isn't that pitcher grand?" she said. "He hits their bats, no matter how they hold them!" — *Royal Neighbor.*

She's Shed Barrels of Tears Over It

Johnnie (looking out of the window): "Oh, mother, an automobile just went by as big as a barn."

Mother: "Johnnie, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good!"

Ancient

Miss Bloodlub: "My ancestry dates back before the days of Charlemagne. How old is your family?"

Count Nocount: "I really can't say. You see, all our family records were lost in the flood."—*Whitewright Sun.*

Style

"Roughing the tips of the ears is the latest fad among smart women in New York."—*New Zealand paper.*

After you with the sandpaper, dear.—*Punch.*

The Genius

She: "Mr. Jones's wife has 15 hats this season, and I have only two. It's perfectly ridiculous!"

He: "It certainly is! What do two women want with 17 hats?"

That Man Is In Again!

"Strange that the ocean should leave a litter on the beach."

"Why?"

"Because the ocean is naturally tidy."

Odds and Ends

Drought Area

With an area of 3,500,000 square miles, the Sahara Desert is larger than the United States.

Southern United States

Cape Sable, Florida, is 49 miles farther south than the southernmost point of Texas.

Outdoing London

A fog duration of 2743 hours was recorded at Seguin, Maine, in 1907.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. How did the railroads of the United States fare with the new low rates during June, the first month they were in effect?
2. What six-power pact is proposed by Italy to take the place of the old Locarno treaties?
3. What European monarch was saved from an assassin last week?
4. What nation is nationalizing its armament industry?
5. How much did America's national income increase during 1935?
6. Is it true that a person in Tasmania (an island southeast of Australia) may now telephone to Iceland?
7. What new motor records for 24 hours and 48 hours have been set by Capt. George Eyston?
8. Who pays the biggest jewel tax in Hollywood?
9. Now that sanctions against Italy have been officially lifted, what further release is Italy seeking?
10. How many United States athletes sailed on July 16 to participate in the Olympic Games at Berlin?
11. What country leads the world in industrial recovery?
12. What factor is operating for unity in the disagreement between the A. F. of L. and the Lewis bloc?
13. Did the convention of Townsendites at Cleveland last week vote to endorse any political candidate?
14. Who is the new head of the Shriners?
15. Is it true that the price for cotton has dropped during the last four months?
16. From the standpoint of temperance, does D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Party candidate for President, prefer either of the candidates of the major parties?
17. What prominent New England Democrat has "taken a walk" to Landon?
18. What institution, once significantly called "France's House of Lords," has been deposed as a private organization?
19. What is the latest development in the regulation of commercial aviation?
20. What country reports more jobs than men and is now engaged in rounding up all unemployed men between 18 and 60, to put them to work?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Indifference

Monitor Camera Club from Carl T. Smith, Concord, N. H.

"Well, Snap That Picture"

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

SOUDER—This name is from the Old French *souder*, "to solder or weld together." But this word is also a doublet of *solder*, which means "to pay, to settle." There is yet another possible origin. Sir Thomas More (temp—Henry VIII) writes, "He that playeth the Soudayne is percase a *Sowter*." On this last we express no opinion.

Wentz — We have the surname *Whence* in English, which is from *Wence*, "the cross-roads." We also find John del *Wente* (Pat. Rolls) the plural of *wence*. As *Wente* is Anglo-Saxon, it is probably cognate with some Teutonic word (Danish or Gothic) that has the 'z ending.

Fireoved means "fire-oven." The origin is Dutch.

Guthrie—This is a local surname, first given to a man from a township in Forfarshire, Scotland.

Raswell is also local, from a parish in Devonshire, England.

McClaine is a Gaelic surname, and means "the son of *Fhlamer*.

Nauffts—This surname is an altered form of the Old French *naïf*, originally meaning "native," from the Latin *nativus*.

Richardson is a patronymic from the font name, *Richard*, which is of Teutonic origin.

Bartz is a shortened form of *Bartholomew*.

Lamkin, meaning "little lamb," is a surname conferred in the fourteenth century, as the diminutive *kin* was brought to England about the end of the thirteenth century by Flemish immigrants.

Brevities

Buffalo Courier-Express: President Quezon starts out with a severe handicap. He can not blame anything on a previous administration.

Barron's: At a New York dinner given by the League for Less Noise, applause was banned. Only the creak of a toastmaster's dress shirt marred the solemn stillness.

Humorist: A Scotsman from Aberdeen is putting off buying an atlas until world affairs look a little more settled.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Teller's Report

Question: A few days ago I noticed your statement that no part of a teller's report may be withheld from the entire assembly unless a rule providing for this has been made. We have no bylaw regarding teller's reports, and Robert's Rules of Order is the parliamentary authority. Would a motion be in order that the "no" votes on a ballot be withheld from the assembly? Would such a motion, carried by a majority, be a rule?

Answer: The statement previously printed regarding teller's report referred to an election. The question in this case seems to be one that calls for an "aye" and "no" vote, except that it is taken by ballot rather than by voice. Such a ballot vote is classed as a counted vote; and the number of votes for and against must be announced unless the rule is suspended for that particular vote, which would take a two-thirds vote.

It seems extremely unlikely that two thirds present would be willing to do this, nor is the advantage to be gained by it apparent. The statement of the number of votes for and against would in no way interfere with the secrecy of the ballot nor injure anyone's rights.

Daily Anecdote

In Dollars and Cents

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN millionaire entertained Edward Everett Hale with other guests at a dinner. The host was not only hospitable but wished everyone to know of his liberality. During the meal he extolled the various viands and did not hesitate to give their value in dollars and cents. In speaking of some very beautiful grapes served, which had been grown on his estate, he wearied the company by a careful calculation as to just how much a stem of them had cost him.

Hale grinned pleasantly as he extended his empty plate with the request: "I'll thank you to cut me off about $1.87 worth more, please."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One of the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

A RECENT lovely wedding at the home of a prominent family here has an unusual story behind it.

The young bride had been employed as a domestic in that home. When the family learned that M— was making preparations for her wedding day they asked her if they might have the privilege of giving her a wedding in their home. She was invited to make her home there while she was taking a two weeks' vacation before the wedding. (Another maid was hired to take her place.)

The family had the home beautifully decorated for the occasion. Preparations had been made for 20 guests, but when refreshments were served, there were 35, because friends of the family asked if they might bring gifts for the bride. The groom's mother was asked to help serve.

"It has been such a happy occasion," said Mrs. P. "You see, this is the first wedding we have had in our home. We should have been disappointed had M— not given us this privilege."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Picnic Cateress

IF YOU wish to try a good money-making venture, offer to be a picnic cateress. Send out cards announcing to business groups, busy mothers, and college crowds that they may drive to a wooded section where you will serve them at so much a plate.

It might be well if you could interest a friend in your venture, for two can handle such matters more easily than can one; and you may soon find that you will have several picnics for the same day. A girl I knew often serves a breakfast, an afternoon lunch, and several picnic dinners.

Work out simple, filling menus with ample first courses, and do camp fire cooking when possible. —Marjorie S., Boone, Ia.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Eastern railroads: passenger revenues up 5.9 per cent and freight revenues up 14.3 per cent; southern railroads: passenger revenues up 15.5 per cent, freight revenues up 14.4 per cent; western railroads: passenger revenues up 19.6 per cent, freight revenues up 28.2 per cent.
2. A pact joining Russia, Poland, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.
3. King Edward VIII of Britain.
4. France. By a vote of 484 to 85, the French Chamber of Deputies passed the Popular Front Government's project to make the manufacture of arms a state function.
5. The increase was 10 per cent—to $53,000,000,000, according to a survey by the Department of Commerce. (This figure is still one third below the 1929 level.)
6. Yes; for a fee of $30.
7. An average speed of 149.16 m. p. h. for 24 hours (old record, 140.52) and 136.35 m. p. h. for 48 hours (old record, 109.54). The records were made at Bonneville, Salt Flats, Utah.
8. Harold Lloyd; his collection is valued at $30,000. Norma Shearer leads the actresses with a collection valued at $11,800.
9. That the League should reverse its decision that Italy had committed an "act of aggression."
10. 334 men and women.
11. According to the League of Nations' monthly bulletin of statistics, the increase for the last 12 months amounted to 48 per cent in Canada, 43 per cent in Czechoslovakia, 37 per cent in the United States, 30 per cent in Belgium and Norway, 26 per cent in Chile, et cetera. France showed a decrease of 25 per cent.
12. The Roosevelt Administration, which has reason to believe that it has Labor's backing, and wishes to forestall a division liable to damage its chances in the election.
13. The 9000 delegates voted against any political endorsement. This action was taken despite the accord reached by Coughlin, Townsend and Smith.
14. Clyde I. Webster of Detroit is the new Imperial Potentate.
15. No; the price has advanced about $18 a bale.
16. No; he says that both Roosevelt and Landon are "subservient to the liquor interests."
17. Joseph B. Ely, formerly Governor of Massachusetts.
18. The Bank of France is being nationalized. For 133 years members of wealthy families who constitute the Board of Regents have inherited their places.
19. The Federal Government's Bureau of Air Commerce is assuming control over all airway traffic—three stations (Newark, Chicago, and Cleveland) already taken over.
20. Bolivia.

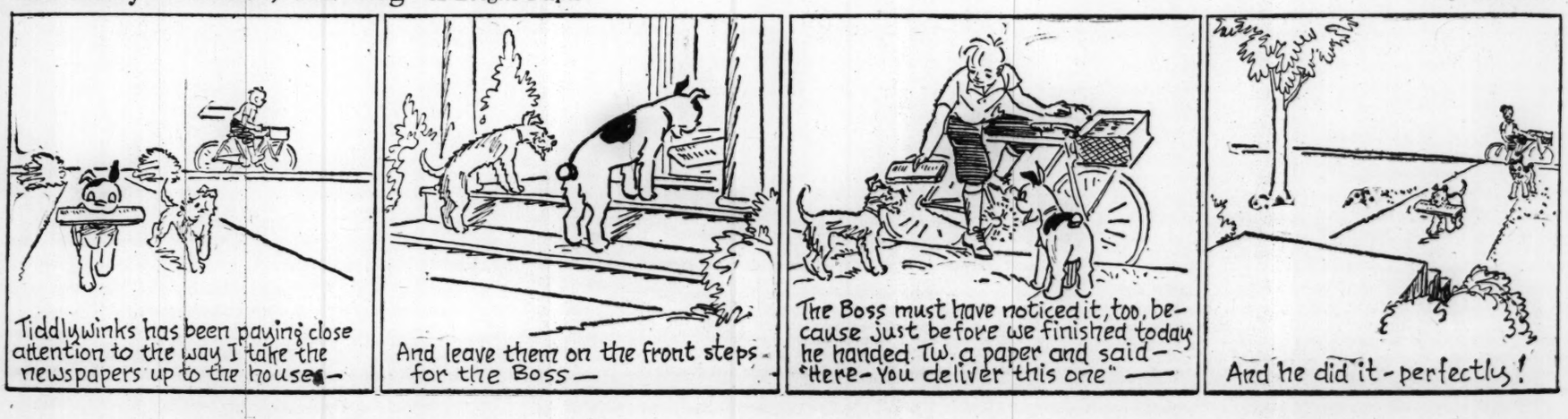
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Introducing Marmaduke With a Dirty Face*

By LE PELLEY

WHY DON'T YOU GET YOUR FACE DIRTY AND THEN MARMADUKE WILL LET YOU COME IN HIS YARD AND YOU CAN FIND OUT THE MYSTERY
I DON'T WANT TO BE THE ONE WITH A DIRTY FACE.... WHAT ABOUT YOU?
I'D DO IT IF I KNEW WHAT HIS MYSTERIOUS EXPERIMENT WAS
WELL...THERE MUST BE A WAY OF FINDING OUT!
BUT WHY WILL HE LET ONLY PEOPLE WITH DIRTY FACES COME IN HIS YARD?
ESPECIALLY WHEN MARMADUKE HIMSELF NEVER HAS A DIRTY FACE.....
GOOD AFTERNOON, BOYS... I AM ON MY WAY TO FINISH MY EXPERIMENTING!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Bright Pupil*

By CARMACK


Tiddlywinks has been paying close attention to the way I take the newspapers up to the houses—
And leave them on the front steps for the Boss—
The Boss must have noticed it, too, because just before we finished today he handed Tw. a paper and said—"Here-You deliver this one"—
And he did it-perfectly!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Jeffersonians

"THE devil can cite Scripture for his purpose," Shakespeare has Antonio say of Shylock—and politicians can cite the words of statesmen. American parties habitually don the history-sanctified mantles of great men who would today be most uncomfortable under the partisan labels so attached. To say the least, Jefferson and Lincoln would squirm at some of the present purposes of the parties they founded. Probably they would be amused that Democrats now quote Lincoln's determination to change the Dred Scott decision while Republicans cite Jefferson's horror of regimentation.

Jefferson especially has become such an authority on government as he never pretended to be in his own simple day. This year's celebrations of the Independence whose Declaration he wrote have caused such a dusting off of Jeffersonian doctrine as would have amazed the sage of Monticello. What is that doctrine? Most closely associated with Jefferson's name is "states' rights." He might act very like a Federalist while President. He might make the Louisiana Purchase first and look for constitutional power afterward. He might use federal money for roads. And Hamilton might say in 1801 that Jefferson was "generally for a large construction of the executive authority." We imagine he would have choked on most of the New Deal.

And he might have ended by swallowing a good portion of it, just as that present-day Virginian of independence and fire, Carter Glass, has done. He would have tried to cling to his rule for wise and frugal government, considered best when it governed least. He would have hated debt and feared paternalism. But if we may judge by his preaching and his practice, he would have hated reaction and feared plutocracy just as much. He would have been as much out of sympathy with those who plead states' rights as a protection for privilege, as with those who would erase state lines for partisan purposes.

Indeed, the author of the Declaration would find America today a difficult and disturbing place. He trusted the people—"as long as we remain virtuous." That, he thought, would be a long time, "as long as agriculture is our principal object." But "when we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become corrupt." The more we consider how much the economic and social structure has changed, the less didactic are we likely to be about what is Jeffersonian today.

Yet we may surmise that the man who in his epitaph counted his authorship of the Virginia statute for religious freedom better cause to be remembered than all his offices would be zealous today in the protection of individual liberty. The reliance on freedom of thought and of speech which caused him to say that "error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it" was possibly the most permanent part of his philosophy.

The man who questioned the Constitution until the Bill of Rights was added would even today be slow to surrender any freedom for economic security. But would he not have interpreted freedom very much as Woodrow Wilson did in a tribute he paid to Jefferson nearly one hundred years after that statesman's work was done?

> I feel confident that if Jefferson were living in our day he would see what we see: that the individual is caught in a great confused nexus of all sorts of complicated circumstances, and that to let him alone is to leave him helpless as against the obstacles with which he has to contend; and that, therefore, law in our day must come to the assistance of the individual. It must come to his assistance to see that he gets fair play; that is all, but that is much. . . . Freedom today is something more than being let alone.

Although Jefferson did say "that government is best which governs least," he was not an anarchist. And in today's situation he would probably apply what James Truslow Adams considers the most typically Jeffersonian of all his precepts: That government should conform, as Adams puts it, "to the people for whom it was designed at a particular stage of their mental and moral growth."

To the Theater—But Why?

WHAT is it that makes people go to the theater? Many a harassed theater manager in New York, London, and Paris, faced with the competition of lawn tennis, the cinema, and long summer evenings, would dearly like to know the answer. A French radiocasting company, by putting this question to listeners, has done its best to provide information.

Unhappily, however, for any dramatic impresario who is looking for an infallible recipe for getting rich quickly, the responses received show almost as wide a variety as Cleopatra herself. Some people, it seems, go to the theater to think, others to laugh, and yet others to cry. A large proportion go to show other people what clothes they themselves are wearing, while still more go to see what clothes are being worn by other people.

The theater owner, wondering whether to put on an intellectual play, or a melodrama, or perhaps a fashionable musical comedy, may not get much practical help from the results of this questionnaire. But at least he should get encouragement. For listeners were also asked whether they preferred the theater or the cinema. Nine out of every ten voted for the theater.

The Drought a Boon?

ACCORDING to Associated Press reports, railroad economists are estimating that the majority of American farmers will be richer as a result of the drought which has brought hardship and ruin to many during the last few weeks.

The theory is that unless dry weather had destroyed part of the crop there would have been a market glut which would have driven prices to low levels. Total cash returns would have been smaller than on a medium-sized crop with good prices. This theory has been experienced as fact by farmers on several occasions in the past. It explains the support many of them have given rather reluctantly to governmental measures to curtail production.

Their natural inclination is to produce as much as possible. But increasingly farmers are counting their returns in money, and when 1000 bushels are worth more than 1500 the agricultural producer imitates the industrial producer—he plays the monopoly game. He tries to restrict supply in order to improve prices.

Recently in the United States he has had help from Washington. He says manufacturing has long had similar help through tariffs which restrict imports in order to keep prices up. And he argues that if crop curtailment by weather is beneficial for farmers, then crop curtailment by agreement—with no farmer ruined and all sharing in improved prices—is even better. If the drought is a boon, so is a plowing-under program.

We may not like the theory or the practice. We may make distinctions between farm and factory production. Yet we must recognize that farmers will not raise much if the community pays them more for little. What then of the community? Certainly the drought is no boon to it. It will have less to eat and pay more for it.

How can that situation be changed? How can the growing practice of monopolism be checked? A beginning might be made if production were viewed from the consumers' standpoint, rather than from that of the producer of a given commodity. And if it is recognized that national wealth is measured ultimately in goods, not dollars. The community then might move to prevent plowing under either by factory or farm. Certainly it would not by government action promote curtailment of wealth for the benefit of certain groups. It would not produce the same effect as a drought, which, however much it may help even a majority of farmers, makes the whole nation poorer.

The Best Is Yet to Come

YOUTH of America, buck up! Stop listening to defeatist voices that would mesmerize you by deadly repetition that your country has no reward for the industrious and no opportunities for ability.

It is not true that you stand bewildered outside the gates of school and college all dressed up in education and without any place to go. Opportunity, achievement, service, success—all await you. Listen to a few facts about the situation. You're entitled to something straight after being deluged with so much that isn't so.

You may ask first about material welfare. Young Americans now coming of age have an excellent chance of obtaining an adequate income, reports Dr. Louis I. Dublin, famous statistician, and vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He bases this and other heartening assurances upon actuarial figures, all set forth in his article on youth's prospects in the August issue of the American Magazine. He goes on:

> His chances of getting a job are excellent, so long as he continues to train himself in some particular field.

Furthermore, Dr. Dublin declares that today's average youth will earn "what is considered an income adequate to a fairly good standard of life—$2000." And twenty-three in 1000, he pointed out, will land inside the $10,000 bracket.

But opportunity is much more than a matter of income. If your Latin is still working, stick under the school or college colors in your room, the device, *"Scopus meus est excelsior,"* letting the high mark you shoot at always embrace more than the merely material. Opportunities for useful and satisfying work are as great as the new needs an awakening world constantly discovers.

Instead of lying down in the valley of discouragement because figures have been poked under your nose that perhaps one in five employable persons are still jobless, lift up your eyes to the hills which thunder to you the rousing fact that such a condition has behind it no immutable law. If it results from wrong thinking then right thinking can change it. Above all, strive to gain the understanding that your creator needs you and, in reality, has already provided a place for every one of you. That truth, in different words, was, you remember, set down by the writers of the Declaration of Independence. It is today the practical, spiritual fact about you.

Young men and women everywhere, there is abundant room for you. In sober fact, there was never a time when the world waited more eagerly, desperately, for the splendid service you can give.

Bases of Opinion

Book News of the Day

AT A time when discussion of public affairs is suppressed in so many countries and embittered or falsified in others one must welcome any effort to apply the attitude and methods of scholarship to the subject. Yet one must wish that Dr. Charles A. Beard's latest book, THE DISCUSSION OF HUMAN AFFAIRS (New York: Macmillan. $1.75), were easier reading for those who need it most. Indeed, one is tempted to feel that the author is either repeating the obvious or using a slide rule to measure the span of a hand.

When he arrives after 123 pages at the conclusion that "Any discussion of human affairs is carried on by human beings in a given time and place, and each participant is governed by some conception of things, derived from some interest or some combination of interests," the reader may be tempted to feel that he has always known this. But if we know this, do we always apply it to the assertions, opinions and claims that are thrust upon us?

* * *

What propagandist—or, if he is on our side, what debater—is willing to confess, as Dr. Beard puts it: "It is I speaking, at this fleeting moment, in this place with its intellectual and social peculiarities"? What western Senator prefaces his remarks on the Silver Purchase Act by saying, "Of course I am from a silver-mining state"? What congressman admits in a bonus debate, "I want to be re-elected and the veterans are very strong in my district"?

What historian says, "I am a Frenchman writing about Germany just after the World War"? What newspaper editor concedes, "I am a fallible mortal, publishing a paper primarily for profit, and my stockholders and friends, not to mention my advertisers, have certain economic and political interests"? How carefully do we question the assertions and even the information on which we base our thinking and our actions?

* * *

Dr. Beard makes the search for truth appear rather difficult. He also makes human opinions and prophecies, whether of "distinguished authorities" or of popular majorities, appear much less than oracular. He asks embarrassing questions as to who says prophets are qualified and in what field. He shows that Lincoln was elected by people who did not wish to interfere with slavery and Wilson "because he kept us out of war." He quotes a noted banker as saying in October, 1929, that "the industrial situation of the United States is absolutely sound." And he points out that most of the greatest books have been great because they contradicted accepted theories or ran counter to public opinion.

At the least Dr. Beard has produced a book which should "give the pause of humility to anyone whose assurance is not beyond the reach of knowledge." At the most he has given us some practical tests for that free discussion which is such an essential part of democracy. And certainly if his methods of evaluating opinion and information were widely applied we should have less heat and more light as the basis for popular decisions. If we considered any man's statements more from the basis of the time, the place and the purpose, as do historians—and the best newspapermen—we should be both less excited and better informed. D. M. R.

Ah, Sevilla!

Barrio de Santa Cruz, Plaza Alfaro

SAY "Seville" to a Spaniard and he rolls his eyes rapturously, apostrophizes the heavens with hand on heart, and whispers reverently, "Ah, Sevilla!" It is the final word, comprehending to him the ultimate in beauty, romance and love of country. "He who has seen not Seville," he adds somewhat more calmly, "has missed a marvel." It is the Spanish equivalent to the Japanese, "Never say 'magnificent' until you know Nikko!"

Your own conservatism will probably pause a little short of the Spaniard's conviction that Seville is the most wonderful place in all the world, but you must rank it high in the noble list. Thousands of years of history, beauty that has been ages in coming to perfection, the glory of the finest manifestations of Moorish and Spanish Christian culture, the romance that is alone of Andalusia, a life far removed from the rapid tempo of modern Europe, all that and much more is Seville.

You come best upon this city that is today and yesterday alike along the road from the south coast. It is about 125 miles and through the typical Andalusian country you find a real cross section of the life that has undergone little change for a hundred years. The placid Guadalquiver, gleaming in the afternoon sunlight, beckons you into the lovely Sevillan suburbs and the park of Maria Luisa where the late Spanish colonial exposition was held. The park is a fairyland if ever there were one, a place of many flowers and bearing orange trees, of shady walks and sunny terraces and bougainvillala-covered bowers, of pools of goldfish and unexpected fountains and classic sculpture and glimpses of Moorish architecture. In and around it and along the river were set the buildings of the fair, each of a different design and coloring yet true to the Moorish tradition.

* * *

A soft and dreamy blend of beauty was the ensemble objective and how splendidly it was achieved you may see from the numerous buildings still standing. One of these is the American Consulate. It was America's contribution to the exposition, built for permanency, and today it houses our representatives in Seville in a luxury befitting an embassy.

Beyond the park you cross the Guadalquiver and enter the city itself. The vast cathedral dominates everything. One of the three or four largest in the world, its wondrous windows rival Milan's and its art treasures include paintings by Murillo and Velasquez and El Greco. In one of the arcades surrounding the cloisters you come upon another of Spain's tributes to the American writer who was so enthusiastic an admirer, Washington Irving. A large bas-relief and inscription remind of his love for this rich jewel of Andalusia.

* * *

Not far from the cathedral, passing through the narrow little alley called Barrio de Santa Cruz, you come delightedly upon a tiny court that at once fulfills your dreams of Sevillan Moorish beauty. It is the Plaza Alfaro, one of a number of such in Seville, but perhaps the daintiest and most charming of all. White houses as Oriental as in Fez enclose it. Bougainvillala and wistaria and rose vines drape it and perfume the air. Winding lanes too small for motors assure its privacy. A dreamy calm pervades it always. Not far away the glory of the Alcazar, second only to the Alhambra as a climax of Moorish art in architecture, vies with the great cathedral as a "sight" of Seville, and a hundred other things claim your attention as long as you are likely to tarry here beside the Guadalquiver. But here in this little court of Alfaro, or yonder in one somewhat similar where the house of Murillo is indicated by a tablet in the white wall, you find the real Seville, the heart and essence of Andalusia with all its romantic symbolism, the appeal of Spain, elusive but poignant as that of a tropic isle, at its ultimate.

Here, then, as we discovered in Malaga, in Granada and elsewhere, is a land and a life and a natural charm quite distinct from the rest of Europe. Here are the memories, ever fresh in their innumerable material reminders, of the high Moorish culture and the equally notable achievements of the succeeding Christian culture, likewise the lingering traces of a more modern era which produced geniuses such as Cervantes, Velasquez, Murillo and Sarasate. These things have endured through many vicissitudes of the moment and withstood the unsettling effects of much change. For they are the real Spain and whatever the present uncertain day may hold they will be the Spain of tomorrow. M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Railroad Employee and Pensions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The second attempt made most recently to create a mandatory pension on the American railroads is a failure.

The first attempt was sponsored solely by organized labor, the second by rail co-ordination.

Perhaps the most significant feature of either attempt is the appearance of "certain employees" in the role of objectors to a pension, planned to assess the employers for the major share of the cost. Their legal grounds may be read from the court records, but that by no means explains their presence as plaintiffs in the case.

Seniority prevails on the railroads, and provides a very definite "private ownership" of jobs, whereas rail co-ordination is definitely a New Deal administration which persistently pursues a course toward public ownership.

Furthermore, the railroad has a surprising number of superannuated employees, who would receive annuities with little or no contribution. In other words, the railroad income would be cut to provide a pension so that for every four men pensioned one extra job would be eliminated. It also comes to light that annuitants such as these, and including twice their number of slightly less superannuated employees, would finally receive annuities based on a wage approximately 30 per cent higher than the rail wage of today.

Even without considering these special features this railroad pension law does not compare favorably with that of another New Deal Administration pension plan: the National Security Act. The railroad employee sees not only in the actual laws but in their effects much to distrust.

His daily newspaper carries to him authoritative compilations proving that the less favorable pension law will cost a great deal more than his own will cost: in fact, the 7 per cent of income he is assured will pay for the railroad pension appears to be only about half what is claimed to be the ultimate cost of the National Pension Act.

Then while the railroads have no apparent means of making the general public make up the deficit of his plan, the general public will quite naturally be assessed for even what the general industrial employee pays into his pension fund due to the ease and habit to negotiate wage scales. The railroad employee, as a member of the general public, sees himself paying doubly for two pensions and only being allowed to enjoy one.

The railroad pension also carried a mandatory revision, or a budget-balancing clause, which would become effective exactly when the largest amounts had to be paid out and the least money will be available. Were the employee fully committed to the plan there is absolutely no "assurance of equity" available other than the word of the rail co-ordinator and organized labor, both of whom are consecrated to a policy of job abolishment, inflicted on private owners of these jobs.

Under such a situation, surely there need be little or no mystery why "certain employees" object to the pension plan, just declared unconstitutional in a D. C. S. Court.

Quincy, Mass. GEORGE EDMONSTON

"Bending the Bow"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your "British Onlooker," in a recent Diary entitled "Bending the Bow," makes great play with the alleged British disinclination for thinking and with the well-known suggestion that we prefer to "muddle through" rather than to think. As a matter of fact, the British Commonwealth has been built up since the British people "muddled through" the Reformation, and after great tribulation came out on the side of progress. Every right idea the English-speaking people have since stood for, and successfully upheld, has proceeded from this great fact.

The latest world-cause our country has stood for is the League of Nations. Because this stand has not yet produced any really important result is surely no reason for saying that the nation making the stand has shown no thought, or that Mr. Baldwin has evinced any lack of courage, lack of insight, or lack of moral stamina. We stood for the League, and if the League as at present constituted failed to work, that is not our fault. Or, on the other hand, if one or more nations constituting the League have prevented it from working, that, again, is not our fault, or our Government's fault. If the French Government had lifted its little finger in favor of really making the machine work, the British Navy would instantly have been placed astride the approaches to the Canal and Mussolini's army would have been left hanging in the air. WILLIAM C. BROOKES

London, Eng.

"Which Way, Republicans?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was surprised to read Mr. Ernest C. Colby's criticism of your editorial, "Which Way, Republicans?" I agree wholeheartedly with his criticisms of the New Deal, but there is a world of difference between the Monitor "standing up for Roosevelt" and "speaking disparagingly of the Republican Party and ticket," and even the latter is an overstatement. The writer of this editorial spoke disparagingly only of the ridiculously exaggerated, partisan assertions of Republican alarmists. And if Mr. Farley ever became as mildly critical of the G. O. P. as was this editorial, pages of history would be written!

I personally am very grateful indeed for the Monitor's very fair and consistently nonpartisan discussions of political news. The fact that both sides receive both praise and criticism makes all that is said much more convincing than would be the case were one party always praised. One never has to "take with a grain of salt" what he reads in the Monitor. W. R. FRYE

Wollaston, Mass.

No Bull Fights at the Centennial

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor a letter from Phyllis Latimer Hanson of Worcester, Mass., expresses a groundless and unnecessary fear that Texas is going to have a bull fight at the Centennial.

Texas is not now or ever going to have a bull fight to celebrate any event whatever, and anyone wishing to see a bull fight will have to go a jump farther to the South and visit our good neighbor, Mexico.

Our friends are invited to attend our show as spectators, but certainly not to tell us the most simple rudiments of honor and proper conduct. For a hundred years we have been a noble people, and a people possessing considerable good taste. We are not planning to have a bull fight at the Centennial, not because some of our neighbors think we should not, but because we ourselves don't believe in bull fighting as a proper practice.

The Spaniards and Mexicans doubtless practiced this sport in Texas prior to our first birthday, but perhaps the bull fights were one of the things to which our courageous ancestors objected when they threw off the yoke of these peoples a hundred years ago.

(MISS) EMMA CECIL NALLEY

Abilene, Texas.

The Wide Horizon

"Typical Prairie State"

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM KANSAS

By Erwin D. Canham

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE wrote last week of Governor Landon that "Kansas made him out of red mud and stood him against the fence to dry." Translated by slightly shocked Kansans (Mr. White is always shocking them) into more decorous terms, that represents something of the attitude of the farm belt toward the Republican candidate. For the first time ever, they have a candidate who has made his life west of the Mississippi. They are naturally proud, ready to believe that once in the White House, he would not forget the needs of the West. His presence there, they feel, would symbolize for the Republican Party, as has been the case since 1932 with the Democratic Party, that the center of political gravity in the United States has shifted.

But one should not go too far. People in the farm belt are thoughtful. However many phases of the New Deal they dislike, they have not forgotten that for the first time the farmer now sits with the mighty in Washington. For the past three years, the word of the farm blocs in the Congress has been next to law. The majorities which supported Mr. Roosevelt directly in 1932 and indirectly in 1934 are not altogether ready to drop him now. The best way to put it, in these midsummer days, is that the people's minds are not made up. They are weighing the facts, the emotions, the pledges. The outcome is likely to be close.

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Here in Topeka, of course, one listens to an unending paean of praise and confidence from the leaders who come to get their names on the guest-book, to shake the candidate's hand, and persuade him of their patriotic regard. They are a bunch of "yes-men" as far as electoral prospects go. You need to go deeper, to the county chairmen, the grass-roots politicians, the ordinary men, to find how things really stand. That is where you run into uncertainty. The typical answer I have heard, after a number of such queries, is:

"Well, we know and like Alf Landon. We know his defects and his good points, and we expect he would do his best for us. But maybe he will be bottled up by the Old Guard—the people who prevented any effective farm relief during almost ten years of declining farm prosperity in Republican days. We know that Roosevelt will deliver—he has delivered. We don't like a lot of things he has done, particularly the spending, but we like our own checks. They pulled us through. Now, with a good harvest or two, maybe we'll be ready to vote Republican again."

The good harvest, here in Kansas at least, has already come. Despite the drought, this has been the best year since 1931, according to the nonparty state crop experts. Kansas has just harvested the best crop of its unsurpassed hard red winter wheat since 1931.

In other states, where wheat and corn and all crops have been hard hit, where the drought is wreaking its final tragedy upon thousands of homes, it is not 1936 this year, but 1932 or 1934. Normalcy is not back, with its tendency to impose the Republican ticket. The time for governmental intervention is still present, for these other states. There, whatever the eager politicians say as they crowd into the State House here in Topeka, the New Deal still has great meaning.

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In so far as Governor Landon is the farmers' candidate, the West's candidate—and undeniably he is all of that in areas where times are good—he marks the passing of the old alliance between the South and the West upon which President Roosevelt depended. The impression here is that President Roosevelt has shifted his tactics altogether, and in so far as his appeal is sectional, it now seeks to combine the solid South with certain big, pivotal areas of the industrial East, plus the Pacific slope.

Governor Landon is potentially a bridge between the conservative strata of the East, and the recently rebellious West. His star rose in Kansas, but its beams were first reflected in New England, where he probably has more solid strength than anywhere else. If Governor Landon remains a real westerner, typifying the shifted center of gravity from the counting houses to the prairies, and if New England is prepared to recognize his two-fold position, then campaigners can bury the sectional bitterness which has been reflected since 1934. They can say: "At last the hostility and misunderstanding fancied to exist between New England and the West are seen in their fallacy." That would be the greatest possible triumph of the Landon candidacy.

Meantime, with the amazing pageant taking place in Topeka this week, the West celebrates its first presidential candidate who is really of the West. The "typical prairie State" comes proudly into political maturity. There is delicious political irony in the fact that the redoubtable political magician, James A. Farley, should have furnished his opposition with the greatest slogan since "normalcy" in 1920. For "typical prairie state" has swept the land. Spoken proudly, affectionately, respectfully, it becomes the symbol not only of the maturity of this area in politics but of another chapter-ending in American history: the westward turning of the wheels of destiny.